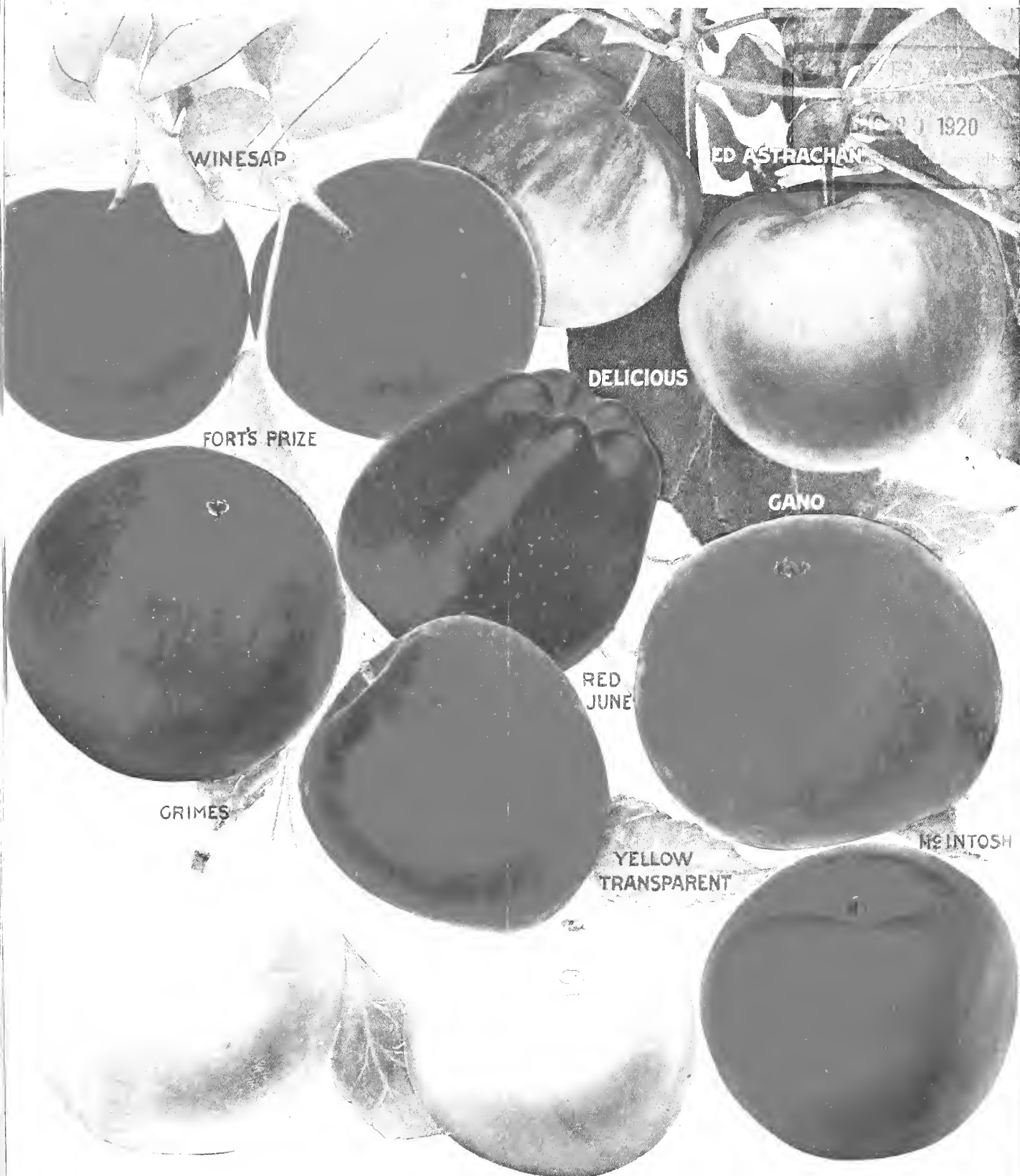


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SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY



GROWERS AND IMPORTERS OF HIGH GRADE NURSERY STOCK

Established
1872

WINCHESTER-TENNESSEE

1000
Acres

Pears

The growing of this valuable fruit for both home and market purposes cannot be too strongly urged. It far exceeds the apple in its melting, juicy texture, rich, refined flavor, and the range of varieties is such that, by a judicious selection, the ripening season, beginning in July, can be continued in succession into winter. It is a mistaken opinion among some persons that standard Pears are a long time coming into bearing. Many of the varieties begin to bear in four to six years after transplanting, and some of the newer varieties, such as the Kieffers, will produce fruit as soon as the dwarf Pear, which is usually two or three years after transplanting. The Pears when once in bearing seldom fail to produce a crop of fruit annually.

Gathering Pears.—In order to retain the juice and best flavor, summer Pears should be gathered at least ten days before they are ripe, and the autumn Pears at least two weeks; winter varieties as soon as the leaves begin to drop.

Thinning the Fruit.—When the trees are heavily laden the fruit should be thinned when about one-third grown, else the fruit will be poor and the trees injured.

We grow none but the very best varieties, having discarded those that we have learned from experience are not desirable. The list we offer, while perhaps not so lengthy as some others, is composed of the best tested varieties to be had. New varieties will be added from time to time, as fast as their merits prove them to be worthy of propagation.

Summer and Autumn Pears

KOONCE. New. Originated in Illinois, and described as the best very early Pear, ripening two weeks before the Early Harvest; medium to large size; yellow, one side of which is covered with red; does not rot at the core; very productive, having long and regular crops; handsome; a good shipper; profitable tree, vigorous, upright and free from blight.

EARLY HARVEST. Tree robust and free from blight. Size medium, fair quality; color yellow, with red cheek. Ripens with the earliest, and is a fine market Pear in every respect.

SECKEL. Small, short pear-form; yellowish-brown, with russet-red cheek; rich, juicy and melting, with a distinct flavor. August.

BARTLETT. Large; pear-shaped; yellow; rich, juicy and very fine. The most popular variety of its season. Early in August.

WILDER. Small and medium, bell-shaped; yellow ground, shaded carmine; flesh whitish yellow, fine grained, tender, subacid. Vigorous grower, early and annual bearer, very productive; good quality, and one of the first to ripen. Probably the best early market variety. Ripens with Alexander peach.

SHELDON. Medium; yellow on a greenish russet, with a richly shaded cheek; flesh a little coarse; melting and juicy, with a brisk, vinous flavor; highly perfumed; productive. September.

CLAPP'S FAVORITE. Large, resembling Bartlett; ripening a few days earlier; productive. Last of July.

DUCHESS D'ANGOULEME. Very large; dull yellow; buttery, rich, juicy and excellent; does best as a dwarf. August.

FLEMISH BEAUTY. Large; greenish yellow, russeted; sweet and rich, excellent flavor; productive. July.

HOWELL. A fine large Pear, sweet and melting; pale yellow, with a red cheek and patches of russet. June and July.

BEURRE D'ANJOU. Rather large, obtuse form; greenish yellow; dull red cheek; rich, melting and buttery. A splendid Pear and a great favorite of all who grow it. Succeeds best as a dwarf. October.

TYSON. Medium or large; bright yellow, with a reddish brown, softly shaded cheek, sometimes russeted; flesh of fine texture, buttery, very melting, juicy; flavor nearly sweet, aromatic, slightly perfumed, excellent. August.

MACKLEROEY. This wonderful pear was brought to Franklin county, Tenn. by Mr. Davis Mackleroy, from South Carolina, over one hundred years ago (he was the first settler in this county). The tree has not failed to bear a single crop in its history. Ripens here about the 15th of June. The tree is still living and it promises to bear many more crops.

Winter Pears

LAWRENCE. Medium; short; pear-shaped; pale yellow; rich, juicy and excellent. Early winter.

VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. Large; long pyriform; pale green. Keeps well.

DUCHESS. Medium; yellow with some russet; rich, juicy and very good. Season, October to November.

LINCOLN CORELESS. Originated in Lincoln County, Tenn. Fruit very large, handsome appearance, good quality and very few, if any seeds. Almost clear of core and seeds, whence its name. One of the best keepers among winter Pears. Golden yellow; tree a good grower and very productive. Has never been known to blight.

LE CONTE. Fruit large and fair quality; young and very prolific bearer; an upright, very straight grower; tree very hardy; and its beautiful fruit and foliage make it quite ornamental. Ripe in September in North Carolina.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET. Unusually productive, bearing in clusters; commencing to fruit two years after transplanting from the nursery. Valuable for canning. Of strong, luxuriant growth, large, dark green leaves until late in the season, when they become a beautiful bronze, changing to a brilliant crimson, and with branches bending under their loads of golden russet Pears it is a thing of beauty, and an ornament in any lawn or fruit garden. The fruit is of medium size, flat, or apple-shaped.

GARBER. Equally as hardy as Le Conte or Kieffer; of same class of Pears. The growth and appearance are very much like Kieffer; ripens one month sooner and of better quality.



Mackleroy Pear.

KIEFFER'S HYBRID. Originated near Philadelphia. Supposed to be a seedling of a Chinese Sand Pear crossed with the Bartlett. Size large, very handsome; skin yellow with a bright vermilion cheek; very juicy, with a musky aroma; quality good when ripened to perfection. Rather coarse grained, but one of the best Pears for canning or preserving. A very young and prolific bearer. As near blight-proof as a Pear can be called.

MAGNOLIA. Origin, South Georgia. Large to very large; broad to roundish pyriform; surface smooth, yellowish russet, tinged with red and brown on the sunny side; dots numerous, irregular; flesh white, crisp, tender, juicy, mild subacid; quality good. Valuable for canning and preserving. Season three or four weeks later than the Kieffer. Very valuable on account of its lateness, coming after the Kieffer is gone. It belongs to the Oriental class of Pears, and is equal in quality to the best of that class. Being the largest and latest of the Oriental class its value is apparent. A prolific bearer; a thrifty, dwarfish grower.

Dwarf Pears

Dwarf Pears must be planted sufficiently deep to cover the junction of the Pear and quince three or four inches—the soil made rich and well tilled. About one-third the previous summer's growth should be cut off each spring. Under this treatment dwarfs are everywhere successful.

Dwarfs frequently succeed where standards fail, especially where the soil is deficient of clay loam. It is very important to select proper varieties, however, as not all varieties of Pears succeed well as dwarfs. Those most desirable are Angouleme, Seckel, Vicar of Wakefield and Anjou.

The location of our Nurseries is one of the strongest points in the quality of the stock we send out. In some way or other, we are absolutely free of diseases in this most favored locality—no peach yellows, no root-knot, and, what is a particularly great blessing, we never had a case of San Jose scale in this neighborhood.

Illinois, May 10, 1916.—I have had the pleasure of making the delivery of three car loads of fruit trees for the Southern Nursery Co. of Winchester, Tennessee, for the past three years. Peach trees that were delivered three years ago are full of fruit this spring and everyone seems pleased with the growth of their trees.



Peach Orchard.

Peaches

The question has often been asked, "How can I keep the borers out of my Peach trees?" Go through your orchard, and where you find gum on the surface of the bark, clean the dirt from around it, and with a knife or some sharp-pointed instrument follow up the worms and kill them; then throw around the tree a little lime or ashes. Attend to this two or three times during the spring or summer, and you will keep your trees healthy, as well as greatly extend their useful life.

Peach-Borer Wash. Take one-half to three-quarters of a pound of tobacco, plug or leaf, break or cut it up, and boil it well in about a gallon and a half of water, strain out the tobacco, and to the liquid add a pint of salt, from a quarter- to a half-pound of carbolic soap, and enough freshly slaked lime to make a thick wash.

Second Receipt. Highly recommended, and we consider it the most effective. For a fifty-gallon cask, twenty-five pounds of caustic potash, three pounds of common white arsenic, two gallons of crude carbolic acid, with water, lime and clay enough to make a good, thick wash that will last on the trees three or four months.

Early in the spring scrape the dirt away from the trunk of the tree as deep as the top roots, and with a paint or whitewash brush apply a coat of the above wash from a foot above the ground down to the roots. When dry, replace the soil around the trunk. Should a washing rain, during the spring or early summer, dissolve or carry off this wash, it must be renewed. The above is to be used as a preventive, not to destroy the borer within the bark, but to prevent the deposit of eggs by the borer moth during the spring and summer months.

Peach, Plum, Apricot and Nectarine trees should all have the above care. To keep your fruit clear of worms, allow no fruit to drop and rot in your orchard. Keep enough hogs to eat it up. Keep it picked up clean and give it to them, or let them run in the orchard and get it themselves as fast as it falls, thereby destroying both worms and eggs, and preventing an increase next year. Reasonable attention in these matters will go far to assure your success in fruit-growing.

Pruning.—In February, or as early in the spring as may be practicable, we commence pruning. This consists only in shortening in, i. e., cutting off half the last year's growth over the whole outside head of the tree and also upon the inner branches, shortening back the strongest limbs most. This brings the tree into a well-rounded shape. By reducing the young wood one-half, we at the same time reduce the coming crop one-half in quantity. The remaining half, receiving all the substance of the tree, is of double the size. The young shoots which start out abundantly from all parts of the tree keep it well supplied with bearing wood for the next year, while the greater luxuriance and size of foliage, as a necessary consequence, produce larger and higher flavored fruit. Thus while we have secured against the prevalent evil an over-crop, we have also provided for the full nourishment of the present year's fruit, and induced a supply of fruit-bearing shoots throughout the tree for the next season. This course of pruning should be followed regularly every year during the life of the tree. It is light work and quickly done, and doubles the value of the fruit. The appearance of a tree pruned in this way after many years of bearing, is a very striking contrast to that of the skeletons usually seen. It is, in fact, a fine object, with a thick, low, bushy head filled with healthy young wood, and in summer with an abundance of dark green foliage and handsome fruit. No intelligent man will hesitate about adopting so simple a course of treatment to secure such valuable results. We recommend it with entire confidence to the practice of every man in the country who cultivates a Peach tree. After he has seen and tested its good effects we do not fear his laying it aside."—Downing.



Mayflower.

Select List of Peaches

The following is a select list of Peaches, ripening from May 15 to November, according to location and climate, and we do not hesitate to say the collection cannot be surpassed, if equalled, in the Southern, or Border States. Varieties are arranged below in order of ripening as near as possible for Tennessee. In South Carolina and Georgia they will ripen from six to ten days earlier; in Alabama and Mississippi from ten days to two weeks or more earlier. North of Tennessee they ripen later; in Virginia from four days to a week later; ten days to three weeks later in Maryland and Delaware; about five weeks later in northern New Jersey, and five to six weeks later in New York. Note the time of ripening of certain varieties in your section; compare same with our catalogue, and you can tell the difference in time of ripening at the different places.

ALEXANDER. One of the earliest Peaches. Fruit medium size, nearly covered with crimson; flesh white and good; valuable market variety South; bears very young. June.

ADMIRAL DEWEY. We consider this the most valuable early Peach yet introduced. It has all the grand qualities of the Triumph, without its defects; it ripens with the Triumph, is an early and abundant bearer, a vigorous and symmetrical grower, with hardy wood, and a perfect freestone, with a very small stone. Flesh of uniform yellow to the stone and of excellent quality, round, very firm; color beautiful yellow ground, with lively red on the sunny side; as large as the Triumph and is an excellent shipper. No one can afford to be without this new variety.

BILYEU. Large; nearly covered with dark red; flesh white, rich, juicy and firm. A good shipper; rather late. Middle to last of October.

BELLE OF GEORGIA. Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor; the fruit is uniformly large and showy; prolific bearer. Chinese Cling seedling. Freestone.

CHINESE CLING. Large; skin transparent cream-color, with marble of red next the sun; flesh creamy-white; very juicy and melting. July 25.

CAPTAIN EDE. A large freestone Peach—a seedling of Chinese Cling. Originated in Southern Illinois. Very prolific and hardy; a large, beautifully colored yellow-fleshed Peach of finest quality, ripening with Early Crawford—about the middle of July.

CROSBY. Originated near Billerica, Mass., and noted on account of its hardness. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened, with a distinct seam; color bright orange-yellow, with a very bright red cheek, very handsome; flesh yellow, mild and pleasant. August 1.

CHAMPION. A Western Peach of very large size and good quality, also noticeable for the regularity of its bearing. Skin is of a rich creamy white, with a red cheek; flesh creamy-white, sweet and delicious, rich and juicy. A most profitable and good-selling market Peach. July 20.

CARMAN. In this new, hardy, rot-proof Peach, ripening at the same time as Early Rivers, and yet almost as large and fine as the Elberta itself, we have a Peach of great market value; a large, roundish Peach, with pale yellow skin, red blush on sunny side; white flesh, tender, and melting; rich, sweet and superior flavor; by far the finest of any Peach ripening ahead of the Mountain Rose. A big, early, yellow-skinned Peach of high quality is sure to be in great demand. June 20.

CRAWFORD'S EARLY. Large, oblong; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet and rich. July 10.



Budding Peach.



Belle of Georgia.

SELECT LIST OF PEACHES—Continued

CRAWFORD'S LATE. Large, yellow, with red cheek; fine quality; very popular old variety for market and canning purposes. An old standby which always brings good prices in market, and always in demand. Freestone. August 10.

CHAIR'S CHOICE. Originated in Maryland. Large; yellow, with red cheek next the sun; a clear yellow freestone of fine quality. Splendid for canning or preserving. Always brings top prices in market. Ripe late in August.

CHINESE FREE. Seedling of Chinese Cling; size large, roundish, oblong; skin white, with red cheek; flesh red, firm and well flavored; desirable market variety. Ripens with Chinese Cling.

EMMA. This Peach is very large; yellow, with light crimson cheek; flesh yellow, fine grained very juicy; quality best. Freestone. In maturity it follows immediately after the Elberta. Where this Peach has been shipped to market it has always commanded an extra price over the other varieties. It is better in quality than the Elberta.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, of high quality. Exceedingly prolific, sure bearer and hardy. Is doing well in all Peach sections North and South. One of the leading market varieties. August 1.

ALTON. Freestone; early; white. The Alton is a splendid Peach, creamy white, splashed and shaded with red. The skin is tough. The flesh is firm, rich, juicy and good. The flavor is the best; a high quality market Peach. Larger than Carman. The tree blooms later than the average and is very hardy and uninjured by severe cold during the winter. A moderate grower. Bears third to fourth year. It is a commercial Peach, hardy, productive and should be planted for both home and market use, especially in the more northern peach regions where a hardy vigorous Peach is demanded. A popular, successful and dependable variety in all peach regions.

EARLY ELBERTA. Freestone; midseason; yellow. The Early Elberta is truly named. It is of the Elberta type, large, golden yellow, which is in beautiful contrast to the rich blush on the sunny cheek. The flesh is yellow like the Elberta but far better quality, sweeter and finer grained. The tree is a strong grower, of the Elberta type, and has a tendency to thin itself, carrying moderate loads of fruit. Adapted to Peach growing regions except in the Gulf States. The Early Elberta originated with Dr. Sumner Gleason, of Utah, who says: "Seedling of Elberta with all the characteristics of its parent, stocky growth of tree, thins itself even size of fruit, long keeping and shipping, hardier, better quality, higher color, and a week earlier—going out as Elberta is coming in. As a canning peach it has better flavor and color than the regular Elberta, does not rot out, and uses less sugar. In size and shape being almost identical with Elberta, it passes on the market as an Elberta and the customer gets a better peach, the grower thereby getting the benefit of repeat orders. Season of ripening, fifty-two days after Mayflower and three days before Elberta. About same season as Crawford Early, Georgia Belle and J. H. Hale.

EATON'S GOLDEN. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Superior for canning. Clingstone. Middle of September.

EARLY RIVERS. Large; color creamy white, with a delicate pink cheek; flesh melting, with a remarkably rich, racy flavor. Larger and ten days later than Alexander. First of July.

EUREKA. Freestone; very early; white. The Eureka is a large, oval peach with a bright red cheek. The flesh is creamy white, juicy and very firm, and the skin tough, making it an unusually good shipping peach for its season. The flavor is rich and extra good. The best quality, very early peach. The tree is hardy and often bears when Greensboro fails. A vigorous grower and a good cropper. Bears third to fourth year. The Eureka is of great value to peach growers because it is a good shipper of high quality, hardy and productive, and it ripens at a season when it is needed. Peach orchardists are not planting all of one or two varieties, but a succession of early, medium and late

peaches, which makes the crop easier to handle and insures a good market. Enough of each variety should be planted to ship in full car loads, since buyers dislike small lots. Season of ripening, twenty-seven days after Mayflower and thirty days before Elberta, coming half way between Greensboro and Mamie Ross or Waddell.

FAMILY FAVORITE. Large; white flesh, red cheek; freestone; sure bearer, prolific; seedling of Chinese Cling. This peach is making a most favorable record wherever known. Season, middle of July.

GREENSBORO. Originated by W. G. Balsley, in Greensboro, N. C. This is the largest of all the early peaches; twice the size of Alexander, and beautifully colored with light and dark red, shaded with yellow, which makes it a great beauty; size large for so early a peach; ripens perfectly to the seed, from which it parts clear when fully ripe. Ripens with Alexander; flesh white, juicy, good. One of the very best family peaches, but, like old Early Rivers, rather tender.

GENERAL LEE. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. Improved Chinese Cling. July 1 to 10.

GLOBE. Fruit large, globular in form; flesh firm, juicy, yellow, shaded with reddish crimson toward the pit; quality good. September.

GARY'S HOLD-ON. Large; yellow; freestone. Flesh fine-grained, rich, juicy and sweet. Late August and early September.

GOVERNOR HOGG. A fine new peach of the Chinese strain from Texas. As large as Elberta, and two weeks earlier. Will carry well, and hence a fine market peach. Fine-grained white flesh and bright red cheek. Flavor rich, melting and juicy. Tree vigorous and thrifty.

HEATH CLING. Large, oblong; creamy white; slightly tinged with red in the sun; very tender, juicy, melting; very rich and luscious. September 15.

HENRIETTA (Levy). The most magnificent yellow cling known; of largest size, mostly covered with bright crimson; hardy, productive, sure bearer; always commands fancy prices. September 15.

HILEY (Early Belle). Handsome, large, white peach with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, of finest quality. Best shipper of its season. Late June and early July.

INDIAN BLOOD CLING. Large size, color dark claret, with veins downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, fine flavor; tree an irregular grower. September.

INDIAN BLOOD FREE. Medium to large size, blood-red throughout; tree hardy and a good bearer. September.

LADY INGOLD. Fruit about same size as Early Crawford, which it resembles very much, but it is superior in quality. A desirable Peach for market, evaporating, canning and general use. Freestone. July 15.

LEMON FREE. Lemon shape and color; large size, immensely productive, excellent quality. August 20.

LEMON CLING. Very large oblong, having a swollen point similar to a lemon; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm juicy and sweet. August 20.

MAYFLOWER. Originated in North Carolina. Round, large covered with a beautiful red. Blooms late and escapes spring frosts. Ripens a week earlier than Sneed. Tree hardy and heavy bearer.

MOUNTAIN ROSE. Large; white, with red cheek; flesh white, rich, juicy and fine; freestone. July 15.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY. Originated in Georgia; extra large in size, some specimens having weighed 17 ounces; color yellow, with a faint blush next the sun; clear freestone; very showy, and is one of the fine southern market Peaches following Emma. It is thought to be of the Smock strain, crossed with Elberta. Ripe August 20.

MAMMOTH CLING. Resembling Heath Cling, but double its size; originated in southern Missouri. September 20.

MAMIE ROSE. A Chinese type; larger and finer in every way than Early Rivers, with which it ripens; very large; white, with a beautiful blush next to the sun; semi-cling; one of the best in quality; hardy; an immense bearer.

ROSE. A medium growing, rather small, stocky tree, and while in no sense a dwarf, never attains great size, like the Belle or Carman, and may safely be planted at somewhat less distance apart. It has the large open blossom of the North China type, that always indicates greater hardness than the small bloomed varieties, such as Elberta, or the Crawfords. It blooms very abundantly, a tree worthy for planting for the flower effects alone.

It has fruited for every season for ten years past without a single failure. Fruit is of medium size, rich, deep red nearly all over two weeks before it ripens, and when fully ripe fully 90 percent are red all over. It's a thorough clingstone, or press peach, as called in the south, with fine grained flesh of its class, rich, sweet and delicious.

PICQUET'S LATE. This very valuable late Peach originated in Georgia, and has been disseminated over a wide extent of country, and succeeds well generally. It has been planted to a considerable extent, and has proved a very excellent and profitable sort. Fruit large and handsome; skin yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, melting, sweet, and of the highest quality. We recommend it to the orchardist for its many valuable qualities.

REEVES' FAVORITE. Fruit very large, round; skin yellow, with fine red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting and excellent; tree hardy and productive. A most reliable yellow market Peach. Late July. Free.

RED BIRD (Semi-clingstone). Very early; the Red Bird is a remarkable peach. It is the first profitable commercial shipping peach to ripen. Just about three days after Mayflower, the earliest on the list. It is a large round, rich, creamy white peach and nearly covered with a bright red. Flesh is firm, juicy, fair to good quality. Splendid shipper, remarkably free from rot. The tree is a vigorous grower, hardy, moderately productive, and a very regular cropper. Bears third to fourth year.

RINGGOLD CLING. Much larger than Health; in every way an improvement on that popular kind. September 1.

STUMP THE WORLD. Large, nearly round; color blush-red on creamy white ground. One of the finest of mid-summer Peaches. Freestone. Late July and early August.

SUSQUEHANNA. A very handsome and valuable Peach. Originated on the banks of the Susquehanna River, in Pennsylvania; a great favorite wherever known. Fruit of the largest size, sometimes measuring 12 inches in circumference; skin rich yellow, with a beautiful red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet, with a rich vinous flavor. Freestone. August 25.

STEVENS' RARERPE. The fruit in appearance somewhat resembles an enlarged and remarkably high-colored Oldmixon Free. Superb in every way. Late July.

SALWAY. A large, late yellow freestone, of English origin; handsomely mottled, with a brownish red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy, melting, rich; very productive; growing more and more in favor with the orchardist.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. October.

SNEED. The most remarkably early Peach yet introduced; it ripens a week to ten days earlier than Alexander; it is very distinct in tree and fruit, belonging to the Chinese Cling type; size medium; white, with blush on cheek; free.

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous, and of delicate aroma, of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. Has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers.

TUSKENA. Identical with Early Crawford, but a cling. Ripens with Early Crawford. Very fine early cling Peach, and should be in every family orchard.

TRIUMPH. The earliest yellow Peach ever known, ripening closely following Greensboro and Alexander; of good size, averaging some larger than Alexander; very highly covered all over with a yellowish dark red, making it a very showy market Peach; flesh yellow; good quality, and when fully ripe it parts readily from the pit, which is very small; extremely hardy and a fine shipper.

VICTOR. Origin, Texas. A remarkably early new Peach. Ripens fully two weeks before Alexander, and a week before any other Peach. Alexander was considered a wonder in its day, but here is Victor two weeks ahead of the Alexander record. Of medium size, of a light cream-color, beautifully streaked with red; a clingstone; does not rot, and ripens evenly to the seed, something very unusual in early Peaches. Victor marks a new era in early market Peaches.

WADDELL. Size medium to large, oblong; rich creamy white, bright blush on sunny side, covering half of the Peach; flesh firm, rich, sweet, melting when fully ripe; freestone, about as large as Belle of Georgia and ripens close after the Triumph; for family use or for market it is equal to any of its season, if not superior; of the North China family.

WONDERFUL PEACH. Fruit large; color rich yellow, with a bright crimson blush, shaded and blotched in the yellow by minute crimson dots; quality one of the very best. Ripens in September.



Hiley.

Japan Plums

The introduction of the new Japan varieties has infused new life into Plum culture, and large orchards are being planted that are bringing good returns to their owners. This class of Plums succeeds anywhere that the peach will. They are as distinct from our native or European varieties as the Oriental pears (such as Le Conte and Kieffer) are from the native or European sorts (such as Bartlett, etc.) They are all thrifty and vigorous growers, young and prolific bearers. No orchard is complete without a collection of this fine fruit.

ABUNDANCE, or YELLOW-FLESHED BOTAN. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed, purplish carmine and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity July 5 to 15. One of the best varieties, and valuable for northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets.

APPLE. Named Apple from the very close resemblance in form, color, general appearance and keeping qualities; fruit very large, 2½ inches in diameter; striped and mottled like Imperial Gage, until nearly ripe, when it turns to a deep, purple reddish; very rich, high flavored; pale red, with marbling and streaks of pink; nearly a freestone. Ripens soon after Burbank.

AMERICA. This giant Plum originated from the old Robinson crossed with the Abundance, the same combination that produced the noted Gold Plum. The fruit is three times as large as Wild Goose or Robinson, and the glossy coral-red fruit is not surpassed in beauty by any Plum. The bright yellow flesh is moderately firm and very delicious—so good that those who do not like most Plums call for more and keep on eating the America. Ripens two or three days later than Abundance.

BAILEY. Large; dark purplish red; late bloomer and a prolific bearer. Ripe late in July.

BURBANK. In general characteristics resembles Abundance. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

CHABOT. Very vigorous grower; leaves large with inconspicuous reniform glands; young wood dark green; fruit oval heart-shaped, large, 2 inches in diameter; color greenish purple with little gray dots; suture distinct, small pit, flesh adheres; flavor very good. Ripens July 5 to 12. Deserves the attention of all fruit-growers.



Burbank Plums.

GOLD (GOLDEN) (P. Munsoniana and P. triflora) (Early Plum). Gold is one of the most beautiful plums grown, good size, bright yellow color, often entirely covered by a brilliant currant red when fully ripe. Flesh is yellow, juicy. The skin is tough which makes it a splendid shipper in spite of the juiciness of the flesh. Splendid for canning and jellies. Sells well on all markets.

Tree, vigorous, very hardy. Gold should be planted in every garden because of its beauty and hardiness; and is especially valuable in the Central and Southern States.

CLIMAX. Cross of Simonii and Botan. Very large, measuring 6¼ to 7½ inches in circumference, heart-shaped, a superbly rich Plum, extremely early, ripens before any other good Plum. Color of flesh yellow, sweet and delicious, with pineapple fragrance; skin thick, firm, deep vermilion-red, with very minute white specks; stem short, strong; pit medium to large, separates easily from flesh. Tree a vigorous grower, very productive.

HALE. Originated by Luther Burbank. Large, round; orange, overspread with red; flesh yellow, soft and juicy, with delicate peachy flavor; clingstone; tree vigorous and productive. Ripe early in August.

JUICY. This magnificent Plum is a cross between Abundance and Robinson; the fruit is the size of the Abundance, skin thin and transparent, light yellow underlaid with scarlet, as beautiful as wax. It has a delicious sweetness mingled with acid and a high melting Plum flavor; when fully ripe it is so juicy that when the skin is broken its delicious pulp flows out like honey. The tree is a luxuriant grower; blooms late in the spring, thus escaping frosts; begins to bear when very small and produces enormous crops; keeps well, and the tree is perfectly hardy.

KELSEY. Size large to very large; often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small, adheres slightly to the flesh. Middle of August.

WHITE KELSEY. This is a duplicate in size and shape of the common Kelsey, except that it is of a pale, creamy color, almost white when ripe; does not rot before maturity like the Kelsey, and much earlier to ripen and later to bloom than it; delicious in flavor. Early in August.

MIKADO. A very large Plum of greenish yellow color; nearly round, very little suture; a very rapid grower, more so than any other. This is the most remarkable of all Plums for its enormous size, beauty and good quality. It is probably the largest Plum in existence. Ripens 15 days after Yeddo.

OGON. Medium, round; golden yellow; firm, sweet, good quality; freestone. Ripe last of June.

PRUNUS SIMONI. Large; tomato-shaped; dark red; a Chinese variety; quite a novelty; very fine; blooms very early.

RED JUNE. A large Plum to be so early, ripening ten days to two weeks before the Wild Goose; a good bearer and thrifty tree. Being so early; when it becomes known we believe it will be a leading market Plum for the South. Its color is fiery red; quality good.

WILD GOOSE (Very Early Plum). The Wild Goose is an early, medium sized, oval plum, bright red with a thin bloom. Flesh yellow, very juicy, tender, melting, very sweet, except slightly acid next to the seed. A good quality plum of general adaptability. The tree is a very large, strong, flat topped grower; hardy and most productive. It is a good plum to plant in a home garden and is prolific as a local market plum and for jellies and preserving. The Wild Goose is a native plum and should be planted near other plums of this class for pollination. The fact that it is good quality and will produce good sized fruit anywhere under almost any conditions, has made it the most widely planted native plum.

SATSUMA. Large; dark purplish red; flesh red; well flavored; quality good. Blooms very early. Ripens early in August.

WICKSON. A remarkably handsome and very large, deep maroon-red Plum of the Kelsey type. Long-cordate, or oblong-pointed; flesh firm, deep amber-yellow, clinging to the small pit. There is apt to be a hollow space about the pit as there is in the Kelsey. Of first quality; an excellent keeper. A cross of Burbank with Kelsey.

YEDDO. Very much like White Kelsey, which it resembles in some respects, but it is of a deeper yellow color; ten days later to ripen, and a very attractive and fine-flavored Plum.

Chickasaw and European Plums

FOREST ROSE. Originated in Missouri. Medium to large; beautiful dark red with delicate bloom; stone small; excellent quality; extremely prolific and hardy. Ripe late in August.

WILD GOOSE. Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion-red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. A very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Profitable for early shipments. Ripens middle of June.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Golden yellow, and is a fine market variety. Equally as hardy as the Wild Goose; latest of that hardy family. Fine for market and canning. Ripens in September.

PRUNUS PISSARDI. An ornamental Plum for the lawn; the foliage is deep purplish blood-color, and it retains its color better than any other purple-leaved tree. The fruit is medium-sized, nearly round; dark purple flesh; sweet, juicy and of good quality.

SHIPPER'S PRIDE. A large, dark purple, oval Plum; very showy, often measuring 2 inches in diameter, fine, juicy and sweet, keeping a long time in excellent condition, rendering it very valuable for shipping. Medium.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON. An English variety; purple, with a thick bloom; productive and profitable. Late.

DAMSON. Fruit small, oval; skin purple, covered with blue bloom; flesh melting and juicy, rather tart; separates partly from the stone; moderate grower. September.

GERMAN PRUNE. A large, long, oval variety, much esteemed for drying; dark purple; of very agreeable flavor; vigorous. September.

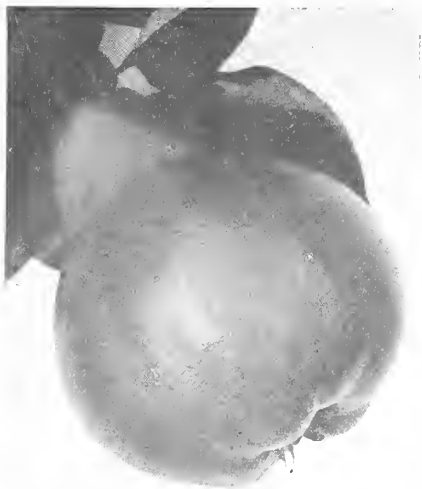
DE SOTO. Medium; bright red; sweet, rich, of fine quality. Extremely hardy and productive.

GOLDEN BEAUTY. Round, large as Wild Goose; rich golden yellow; very firm; small seed, nearly free; excellent in quality; immensely productive, free from curculio; large, light, glossy green leaves, endures drought well. This Plum is astonishing to all who see its ropes of rich golden fruit, vying with the apricot in quality. August.

Michigan, April 22, 1916.—I know this is a very late order but our season is very backward here this spring and the ground will not be in planting condition for about 10 or 14 days. I sold the trees that you sent me to this place last spring, altho they did not get into the farmers hands until the spring was far advanced still they did extra good. I purchased 150 for my own use and only lost two trees. As far as I have had reports from the farmers there were perhaps 10 or 12 dead trees in the 1800 lot. The past winter was very bad for all trees in this section, owing to a heavy crust on the snow. So it is an object lesson to me that Southern trees are equally as good for this climate as the New York or Northern Stock.



Wild Goose Plums.



Champion Quince.

Improved Russian Apricots

ALEXIS (Russian No. 4). Large to very large; yellow, with red cheek; slightly acid, rich and luscious. July 15.

ALEXANDER (Russian No. 2). Very large, oblong; yellow, flecked with red; flavor sweet and delicate. July 12.

CATHERINE (Russian No. 5). Good bearer; medium size; yellow; sub-acid. June 20.

GIBB (Russian No. 1). Medium size; subacid; rich, juicy, yellow; the best early Apricot. June 20.

J. L. BUDD (Russian No. 6). Large size; white, with red cheek; sweet and juicy; very fine; the best late variety. August 1.

NICHOLAS (Russian No. 3). Very prolific; fruit medium to large, sweet and melting. July 10.

Japan Apricots

Japan seems to abound in many wonderful and delicious fruits, and in those that succeed well all through the South. Many of them succeed in the Border States, and as far north as New England. The most remarkable of recent introductions, and just offered to the public are the three varieties of Japan Apricots, excelling American or Russian varieties in vigor of growth, hardness and excellent quality, commencing to ripen in Mississippi the middle of May, and ripening in Tennessee the middle of June.

MOORPARK **GOLD DUST** **SUPERB**

Nectarines

This, the most beautiful of fruits, succeeds very well wherever the peach does, provided the same care is adopted as for the plum. Its perfectly smooth skin and beautiful waxen color recommend it as one of the most superb dessert fruits, immediately succeeding the apricot. The following is a select list of the best varieties:

EARLY VIOLET **CAMERON**
BOSTON **TAYLOR** **JAPAN**

Japan Persimmon

Fruit very large; flesh soft, luscious, with a slight apricot flavor, and without the astringency of the common Persimmon. In its fresh state the Japan Persimmon ranks with the peach or orange, and when dried is equal to the best Smyrna fig. Like the fig, there are different varieties of the fruit. Has fruited all through the South, and proved a grand accession to our Southern fruits. It is common to see trees loaded with fruit two years after planting. Of great value to the Cotton States, as well as being very ornamental. We grow all the best and hardiest varieties.

Cherries

This fine fruit succeeds well in this latitude, and the farmer who does not have a dozen or more Cherry trees in his orchard is missing a great many of nature's richest gifts. Further South the sour Cherries do not do so well, but the sweet varieties pay moderately well, and an orchard of these is a good paying investment.

Hearts and Bigarreaux

BLACK TARTARIAN. Large; dark red, nearly black. Ripe middle of May.

GOVERNOR WOOD. Large; light yellow. Season middle of May.

WINDSOR. Large; black; one of the best. Middle of May.

LUELLEN. A late, large, dark red Cherry from California.

EARLY LAUMAURIE. Large; dark purple. A fine, early Cherry.

Dukes and Morellos

MAY DUKE. Rather large; dark red. May 20.
EARLY RICHMOND. Medium; red. Middle of May.

MORELLO. Full-medium size; very hardy and prolific. June.

DYHOUSE. Large; red. Early in May.

ENGLISH MORELLO. Above medium; very dark red. May 20.

MONTMORENCY. Similar to Early Richmond, but is larger and about ten days later.

OLIVET. Large; red. Middle of May.

Quinces

The Quince is of late attracting a great deal of attention as a market fruit. Scarcely any fruit will pay better in the orchard. The tree is hardy and compact in growth, requiring but little space; productive, gives regular crops, and comes early into bearing. The fruit is much sought after for canning for winter use. It flourishes in any good garden soil, which should be kept mellow and well enriched. Prune off all the dead and surplus branches, and thin out the fruit if bearing too freely.

ORANGE, or APPLE. Large, orange-shaped and of excellent flavor; the finest of the old varieties. Trees bear young and are very productive. The best known of all Quinces, and brings good prices in market.

CHAMPION. The tree is a strong, free grower, more like the apple than the Quince, and usually comes into bearing the second or third year. Very productive, and of the largest size; flesh cooks very tender, and is free from the hard spots or cores found in other varieties; flavor equal to that of the well-known Orange variety. Ripens about two weeks later.

MEECH'S PROLIFIC. Fruit of large size; very handsome and attractive, of delightful fragrance and delicious flavor; cooks as tender as a peach. Remarkable for early bearing and great productiveness.

MISSOURI MAMMOTH. The largest Quince in cultivation. Brought into notice in the vicinity of Kansas City, Mo., where it is fruited extensively, and is attracting great attention on account of its being large in size, perfect in shape, very rich and aromatic; tree vigorous, productive, an early bearer and free from blight. In all respects a splendid market variety.

Apricots

Apricots are among the most delicious of fruits, and will succeed where the proper care is given to protect them from late freezes. A sheltered location is best. They succeed in towns and cities when planted in the yard or near the house. We grow the best Russian and Japan sorts, as well as the domestic varieties.

ACME. A new Apricot from Northern China which was given to Prof. J. L. Budd by a returned missionary. The tree is an immense grower, very hardy and productive; fruit the very largest size; a sweet and delicious freestone; yellow with red cheek.

BREDA. Small; dull orange, marked with red; juicy, rich and vinous, productive and hardy. Free. First of July.



Moorpark Apricots.

EARLY GOLDEN (Dubois). Small, pale orange; juicy and sweet; hardy as the Russian Apricot, and productive. Vigorous. First of July.

HARRIS. A new variety, recommended for its good bearing qualities and extreme hardness. It was brought into notice by orchardists at Geneva, N. Y., who prize it highly as a market variety. It is equal in size and quality to the best cultivated sorts and should take the place of the Russian Apricot.

MOORPARK. One of the largest; orange, with a red cheek; firm, juicy, with a rich flavor; very productive. Vigorous. July.

PEACH. Very large; orange, with a dark cheek; juicy and high flavored; similar to Moorpark. Vigorous. July.

ROYAL. Large; yellow, with an orange cheek; juicy, rich and delicious; a very fine variety, and well deserving a place in collections. Vigorous. July.

RUSSIAN APRICOT. A new variety of recent introduction, valuable on account of extreme hardness of trees and fine quality of fruit.

Mulberries

But few know the value of this wonderful and prolific fruit. For poultry and swine there seems to be nothing better. Many farmers who have them in bearing claim that one tree is worth a barrel of corn each year. Wherever it is known large orchards are being planted. The trees commence bearing very young. By the fourth year they are in full bearing. They commence to drop their fruit in June, and continue several weeks. Should be on every farm. No one who is acquainted with them can afford to do without them.

BLACK ENGLISH. The best black; hardy and prolific.

HICKS. Black and fine, but does not commence dropping its fruit so early in the season as the Black English. Continues in bearing four months.

WHITE. Not so large, but equally valuable.

RUSSIAN. Dark red; very prolific.

NEW AMERICAN. Black; very prolific; one of the best.

DOWNING. Fruit of a rich subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of Western and Middle States.



Black Tartarian Cherries.

Grapes

The Grape is the most beautiful of all fruit and the most highly esteemed for its many uses. It can be secured by everyone who has a garden, a yard or a wall. It can be confined to a stake, bound to a trellis, trained over an arbor, or extended until it covers a large tree or building, and still yield its graceful bunches and luscious clusters. Capable of most extraordinary results under wise management, as it is prone also to give the greatest disappointment under bad culture or neglect. Other fruits may be had from plants that know no care; but Grapes are only to be had through attention and forethought.

SOILS. Good Grapes are grown on various soils—sandy, clayey, loamy, etc. The soil must be well drained, and there should be a free exposure to the sun and air. Hillsides unsuitable for other crops are good places for Grapes.

CROPS. Crop Grapes moderately, if you would have fine, well-ripened fruit. A vine is capable of bringing only a certain amount of fruit to perfection, proportioned to its size and strength; but it usually sets more fruit than it can mature. Reduce the crop early in the season to a moderate number of good clusters, and cut off the small, inferior branches; the remainder will be worth much more than the whole would have been. A very heavy crop is usually a disastrous one.

PRUNING. Annual and careful pruning is essential to the production of good Grapes. If the roots are called upon to support too much, they cannot bring to maturity a fine crop of fruit. The pruning should be done in November, December, or January, while the vines are entirely dormant. Care should be taken in pruning, as some varieties produce only small-sized bunches if cut back too hard, while others require severe pruning to produce the best fruit.

Black Grapes

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Its strong, hardy, vigorous growth, thick, heavy foliage, very early ripening and abundant bearing of large and handsome clusters of excellent quality, combined with the most remarkable keeping and shipping qualities, form a combination equalled by no other Grape. Ripens with Moore's Early, but, unlike that variety, it has kept sound and perfect, both on and off the vine, for weeks after ripe. In quality it is unrivaled by any of our early market Grapes. It is, both as to cluster and berry, of large size, of a glossy black color with a beautiful blue bloom, pulp sweet and juicy; free from foxiness.

CHAMPION. Bunches large and compact; berries large, covered with a rich bloom; medium in quality; vine a strong and healthy grower and a good bearer; profitable for market on account of its earliness.

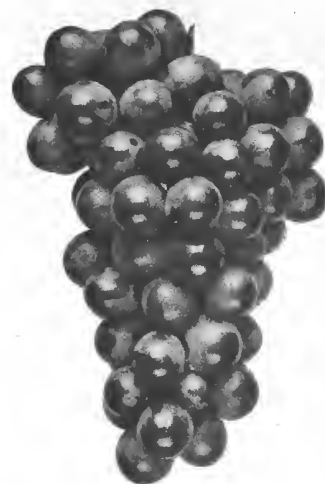
CONCORD. Bunches large, berries large, round; skin thick, and covered with bloom; flesh juicy, sweet. Vine very hardy, vigorous and productive; at present the most popular of all our native sorts.

MOORE'S EARLY. A seedling of the Concord combining the vigor, health and productiveness of its parent, and ripening a few days earlier than the Hartford; bunch medium; berry quite large; color black, with a heavy blue bloom. Its extreme hardiness and size will render it a popular market sort.

White Grapes

MOORE'S DIAMOND. Origin, New York. Said to be a cross between Concord and Iona. This handsome new white Grape has met with general favor: its extreme early ripening alone would make it valuable, coming in two or three weeks ahead of Concord; the bunch is medium size, slightly shouldered; color greenish white, with a yellow tinge when fully ripe; flesh juicy and almost without pulp; very few seeds.

NIAGARA. A magnificent white Grape and very valuable for both garden and vineyard; a rank grower and very productive of beautiful bunches of the largest size; berries large, with a tough skin; quality good; ripens about with Concord.



Lutie.

Red Grapes

LUTIE. This fine Grape originated in Tennessee, and has taken its place in the front rank of fine table Grapes. It is hardy, vigorous and productive, being remarkably free from all fungous diseases; dark red, bunch and berry medium to large; quality the best; it has no equal as a fine family Grape.

Strawberries

The Strawberry, being the first fruit to ripen in the spring, comes to the table when the appetite is exacting, and is a very welcome visitor. It is so beautiful in form, color and fragrance that it is to the fruits what the rose is to the flowers—a veritable queen.

No fruit can surpass Strawberries, fully ripe and freshly picked from the vines. They are so beneficial to health that invalids gain strength from eating them, and they may be eaten at every meal in satisfying quantities and nourish the most delicate stomach.

The fruit is so soon produced after planting that it affords pleasant, easy and profitable employment for the poor with but little land, to the old with little strength, and to all who love to till the soil and get near to nature and to Mother Earth.

The charms of the Strawberry do not all end in the eating of it. The Strawberry is sure to grow, and the various varieties are suited for the various soils. Its culture is simple, and fine berries are sure to sell at paying prices.

Strawberries come to the table from the garden in the most tempting and presentable shape, and need nothing to fit them to grace the table of a king.

Cultivation. Cultivation should commence as soon as plants are set. The best tool for early cultivating is a fine-tooth cultivator which does not throw much dirt and can be run close to plants. Use hoe to keep weeds and grass out of row, and cultivate thoroughly every week during the growing season. Another reason why a small-tooth cultivator should be used is that it leaves the surface level and thoroughly pulverizes the soil, thereby causing it to retain moisture a long time. The rows should be kept free from grass and weeds until fall. Allow all the first runners to set plants, so that they may make large, stocky and well-rooted plants. After the row is well set keep all runners out, thus throwing the growth into the plants already rooted.

It is a bad mistake to cut the first runners and allow the late ones to grow.

Pollenizing. Plants that are marked "S" are staminate, and will produce fruit without other sorts planted with them. Those that are marked "P" are pistillate sorts, and will not produce fruit successfully unless some staminate sort is planted with them. The rule is two rows of pistillate sorts and one of staminate sorts, or four pistillate and two of staminate. Some growers plant the staminate sorts in the rows with the pistillates, using one-third staminates.

Everbearing Strawberries

They bear the first year and will give you rich, ripe berries until frost. Fruit brings 25c to 50c per quart. A demonstrated success.

Strawberries from June to November! A few years ago that would have sounded like a fairy-tale, a horticultural phenomenon contrary to all the laws of Nature. But the Everbearing Strawberry is here in actual fact. It has been tested, tried and proved. And it has made good in both commercial and home garden plantings in widely varying parts of the country.

So many new and unsuccessful Everbearing fruits have been introduced that people have been slow to plant Everbearing varieties. The great value of the Everbearing Strawberry so far has been appreciated by only a few growers—but these growers are reaping profits far in excess of the returns from the old-time standard varieties. The "Doubting Thomases" have only to try and see these wonderful berries to become as enthusiastic as those who are now growing them so successfully.

The genuine Everbearing Strawberries are not a variable "sport", but a distinct race that are dependable and will produce berries all summer long. The first crop is borne early in the season, at the same time as the standard or June-bearing varieties. Then there is a continuation of blooming, producing ripe fruit throughout the summer if conditions are favorable. Following this is another especially heavy blooming period in the late summer, and a large crop follows until severe frosts come. You pick strawberries for four to five months, instead of one.

A severe drouth or neglect during the heat of mid-summer will check the fruiting of the Everbearing varieties, just as it checks the fruiting period of the standard varieties; but even under neglect the Everbearing plants produce heavily in the late summer and autumn. Drouth that cuts off the crop for the year on common or standard varieties simply checks the Everbearing berries, and they come on as productive as ever with the first rains, producing new blooms and starting another crop.

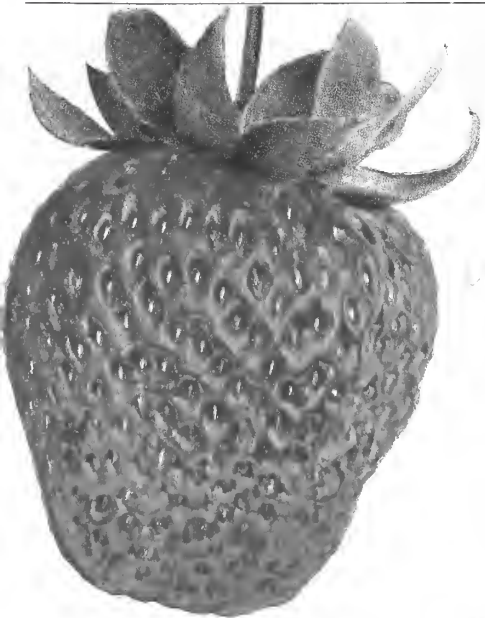
We especially recommend the Everbearing varieties, Americus and Progressive, to our customers, because we have tried them thoroughly and know from experience that they are an unqualified success.

AMERICUS (S). Americus is the best quality of the wonderful new race of Strawberries which is giving many growers strawberries from very early in the season until the hard frosts come in the fall of the year. Berries are bright red, medium to large size, roundish, heart-shaped, very attractive in appearance, not as dark red as the Superb, but unusually high flavor, very rich, aromatic, being superior to the Marshall. The Americus is the best flavored of the Everbearing Strawberries, and you can have them now for months, where formerly the season was but a few weeks long. It is a good shipper and will hold up as well as Senator Dunlap and nearly as well as the Warfield. It is said by some not to be as good a shipper as the Progressive. It begins bearing the first berries with the extra early varieties, but this heavy crop ripens over a long period of about six weeks, and continues to bloom and ripen fruit throughout the summer. This first heavy crop can be delayed by nicking off the first lot of bloom, bringing it to maturity just after the late varieties are gone.

IOWA (S). The Iowa is a dark but brilliant red with a glossy surface. The flesh is also dark color, making it a very attractive berry. Good quality, sweet, pleasant. The berries are almost round, large, very attractive appearance, extra good quality; strong, vigorous grower.

Superb
Everbearing
Strawberries.
(See page 10.)

EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES—Continued



Camp's Mammoth.

BUBACH (P). Hundreds of varieties have come up since this one was put on the market by Mr. Bubach, of Illinois, and there will be hundreds more of them that will go before this variety. When you sum up the whole substance of the Strawberry crop you will find the Bubach will be among the leaders of the old standard varieties when your hair has turned gray. This berry has been thoroughly described year after year, but for the benefit of those who have not grown them we would say the fruit is of the largest size, oftentimes cox-combed, and it is not at all unusual to find berries of this variety weighing an ounce to an ounce and a quarter. It will do fairly well under poor cultivation, but responds freely to good food. The plant is perfect, having dark foliage, very stout crown, a prolific grower, and only sets enough plants to give good-sized berries.

CRESCENT (P). This variety is more extensively grown in Mississippi Valley than any other. It is extremely productive when well fertilized. It is so well known that it needs no description.

SUPERB (S). Superb berries are large, equaling the average of standard varieties; color, dark glossy red. Quality is the best, rich, good flavor, pleasing. The Superb Strawberry will not bear as continuously the first year it is planted as will the Americus and Progressive. It makes more runners, and to get a crop the first year it is set, the runners must be removed, but this will not be necessary the second season as the berries will produce.

PROGRESSIVE. The best Everbearing plants produce the same summer they are set out and are cheaper than pot-grown plants, and bear throughout the entire season. Expensive pot-grown plants are no longer needed in order to get quick results. The berries are not as large as Superb and not so good quality, but they yield well and, we think, will be one of the best known varieties of fall bearers in a few years.

Select List of Standard Varieties

CAMP'S MAMMOTH (P). By far the largest and the thickest Strawberry today on the market. This extraordinary plant is a seedling of a plant sent to this country by mail. Mr. H. N. Camp, of Knoxville, Tenn., for whom it is named, in writing a description of it, says: "I have a Strawberry before me in liquid that measures about 3 1/4 inches across." We have the control of the entire stock.

EXCELSIOR (S). This is by far the best early berry we have ever tested. Ripens its first berries a week ahead of Michel's Early, and is four times as productive. Berry of fair size, roundish; holds its size to the very last. The plant is a vigorous grower—all that could be desired.

GANDY (S). Holds first place as a late berry. Succeeds best on a heavy soil with good cultivation. It is claimed by some not to be productive, but the yield per acre will compare favorably with the best of them. We have never been able to supply the demand for plants of this variety.

NICK OHMER (S). This variety is no longer an experiment. The plant is faultless, a strong grower, and it makes fruit-stems very large that hold the fruit well up from the ground; it therefore does not need mulching. When perfectly ripe it is of a beautiful carmine, and when packed in crates it is very attractive. An excellent shipper and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest, and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious. Ripens about May 20 and continues for about three weeks.

HAVERLAND (P). This is one of the best mid-season varieties. The plant is all that can be desired. Makes runners enough without setting plants too thickly. It is a safe variety to plant.

LADY THOMPSON (S). This variety has been grown world-wide for the past three years and in great variety of soils, and it seems to succeed quite well; however, it is better adapted to rich, loamy or sandy soil. It is early, very large size, and quite productive.

MICHEL'S EARLY (S). Is a success as an extra-early berry in the South. It is all that can be desired.

PLOW CITY (S). Season late to very late; robust foliage; free from blight or rust. From four rows 166 feet long 211 quarts were picked in 1893. Eight boxes of these berries were sent to the World's Fair containing an average of 14 berries to each Hallock quart box. One plant sent at the same time had 192 perfect berries and blossoms. Sample berries have been picked measuring 1 1/4 inches in circumference.

STAR (S). The largest berries we had last season were the Star. When you are looking for something for the fancy market, you cannot strike one better than this. The plant is strong, very vigorous and with no sign of rust; makes plants quite freely for such a large berry as it is. In fact, it will make twice as many as the Sharpless, which it resembles, although the berry is as near perfect in shape as can be possible; bright, glossy red and of excellent flavor. Ripens late.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC (S). This berry has caused quite a stir among growers. It is certainly a very fine berry; a vigorous and thrifty grower; the berries large and even in size; an abundant producer. Should be planted by all berry-growers either for market or family use.

WARFIELD (P). This is an old-time favorite and is extensively grown. Berries medium to large; bright crimson, firm and of good quality. Medium-early. Best fancy market berry grown.

WILSON (S). There is a call for plants of this old variety that keeps it before the public. Berry very large, of fine flavor; very prolific; midseason.

WM. BELT (S). The demand for plants of this variety proves that it is winning its way. Plant growth very good, only some seasons foliage rusts badly. Berry very large; of fine flavor; very prolific; midseason.

Raspberries

The raspberry succeeds best in a deep, rich soil, and well repays generous treatment. The sucker varieties should be planted from 2 to 3 feet apart in rows that are 5 to 6 feet apart. Three to five canes should be left in each hill to bear fruit, and others should be cut out as they appear. Good, clean culture is necessary to obtain the best results.

Varieties that root from the tip should be planted from 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 feet apart, in rows that are 6 to 7 feet apart, varying in distance according to the richness of the soil and the habit of growth of the different varieties. The points of the young canes should be pinched out as soon as they reach the height of 1 1/2 to 3 feet, according to the vigor of the cane. This will cause them to make low, spreading, stocky bushes that will support themselves without the aid of stakes or trellises. During the latter part of winter, or in early spring, the canes should be pruned by cutting all the branches back from 6 to 15 inches in length, varying with the strength of the plants. It is better to remove the old wood soon after the fruit is gathered, but this work is often deferred until the spring pruning. Raspberries are benefited by shade if not dense.

CUTHBERT (Queen of the Market). The latter title is indeed true, since as a market variety it is a reigning sort. Of large size and fine flavor, reliable and an enormous bearer; rich crimson; firm, excellent for market and shipping; largely used everywhere, and best of its color.

GREGG. The largest, best and handsomest hardy black Raspberry. Is a dark purple berry, very large, early, and ripens the entire crop in about two weeks; canes hardy, fruit of good quality, and an enormous bearer; grows from tips, not suckers.

ST. REGIS Red Everbearing Raspberry. Brilliant crimson, very large, juicy, highest quality. Ships well. The canes are very strong, vigorous and hardy. The main crop is as heavy as the black caps. It is the most productive of all red raspberries. The old canes continue to produce until late August when the canes of this season's growth begin to ripen some fruit. The first of the crop comes very early. This is the only successful "ever-bearing" raspberry, and is most profitable.

MILLER. Berry large as Cuthbert, holding its size to the end of the season; round in shape; color bright red, does not fade, but will hold its color after shipment longer than any other red variety; core very small, does not crumble, making it the best shipping berry in existence; has not the flat taste of some varieties, but a rich, fruity flavor entirely its own. The time of ripening is with the very earliest. Production equal to any.



Cuthbert Raspberries.

SHAFFER'S COLOSSAL. Colossal both in bush and berry; carries to market well; excellent to dry and unsurpassed for canning; berry dark crimson in color and excellent in quality; a very valuable variety; does not sucker, but roots from the tips like blackcaps.

SOUHEGAN. A black variety, and the very earliest, coming in with the late strawberries; perfectly hardy, of vigorous growth; canes branching freely and very productive; jet black, without bloom; best quality. Berries remain a long time after ripening without drooping or becoming soft.

TURNER. A red sort, popular throughout the West, hardy and productive.

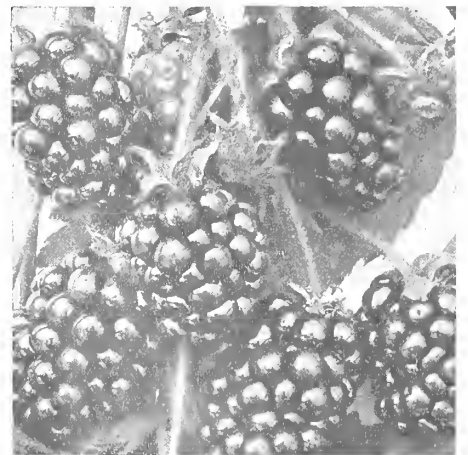
Blackberries

This fruit requires a well-drained, moderately rich soil, northern exposure preferred. We consider it one of the best-paying crops.

KITTATINNY (Erie). A most excellent variety. The past season rows 25 rods long produced nearly five crates at a single picking of the very largest, best-flavored fruit, and sold at 50 cts. a case higher than Snyder. Berry very large and late. Picked fruit until September 1. Rusts in some localities, but we have never been troubled.

SNYDER. Undoubtedly the most hardy in cane and most prolific variety in existence, and if left on the bushes until fully ripe is really a good berry. Season early; berry of medium size.

EARLY HARVEST. The standard early; ripe before raspberries are gone. Cane not entirely hardy.



Snyder Blackberries.

BLACKBERRIES—Continued

ELDORADO. Almost as large a berry as Kittatinny; not so good in flavor, but withal a good one to plant.

MCDONALD BLACKBERRY (Very Early Blackberry.) McDonald Blackberry is the greatest improvement since the first wild blackberries were planted in a garden and cultivated. Like many other improved fruits, it is a hybrid, or cross, combining the firmness and quality of the blackberry with the size, earliness and productiveness of the dewberry. The berries are large, oblong and very good quality, equalling the best late varieties for flavor and juiciness. The McDonald is enormously productive, outyielding any other known variety of blackberry. The McDonald ripens fully two weeks before Early Harvest, which is the earliest ripening of all blackberries, and can be picked and sold for an extra price before any other varieties are on the market.

MERCEREAU. A most phenomenal grower, and very prolific, of larger, better-flavored berries than Kittatinny. We have planted it only in a small way, but the cane is very hardy, and from its general appearance think it will prove a good one.

AUSTIN'S DEWBERRY. Originated by J. W. Austin, Texas; said to be superior to Lucretia.

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY. We have a very large demand for plants, which goes to prove that the Dewberry is winning its way to the front. The cane will not withstand our cold winters, but can easily be covered with old hay or straw for protection. Berry five times as large as Snyder.

RATHBUN. A cross between the Dewberry and Blackberry; berry very large. We have never heard an unfavorable report. Propagates from root-cuttings or tips. Cane is much harder than that of Dewberry and grows more upright.

Juneberries

Cold or heat, wet or dry, the Juneberry seems to get along anyway, and always produces fruit. But the market is limited, and hence can never be a profitable fruit plant; but you will always have fruit if you plant the Juneberry.



Fay Currants.

Currants

Currants do best on a cool, sheltered, moist location. Plant about 3 feet apart; rows 4 feet apart. Being perfectly hardy, they can be planted in the fall and do not suffer injury from the winter. To destroy the currant worm, dust the plants with white hellebore when the dew is on; care should be taken not to breathe the hellebore, as it causes violent sneezing.

BLACK NAPLES. Very large, sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter; fine for wines or jellies.

BLACK CHAMPION. Bunches are very large and the flavor of the fruit is particularly delicious; it hangs long on the bushes.

CHERRY. The largest of all the red Currants; berries sometimes measuring half an inch in diameter, bunches short, plant very vigorous and productive when grown on good soils and well cultivated.

FAY (Fay's Prolific). Bush vigorous, but not quite so strong a grower as Cherry; cluster medium to long, with rather long stems; color darker than Cherry; berry averages large, juicy and less acid than Cherry.

RED DUTCH. An old and well-known standard variety. Bush a strong, tall, upright grower, with rather tender shoots; clusters average about 3 inches long; berries average medium in size, are dark red and have sprightly subacid flavor. Productive.

Downing
Gooseberries.**Gooseberries**

Until quite recently no interest has been felt in the cultivation of this fruit, further than to grow a meager supply for home consumption, yet there are few crops that will yield as satisfactory returns; certainly none more certain with so little expense in cultivation.

DOWNING. A seedling of the Houghton. An upright, vigorous-growing plant; fruit larger than its parent; color whitish green; flesh rather soft, juicy, very good; productive; valuable market sort.

HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING. Rather small; pale red; flesh tender, juicy, sweet and pleasant; produces enormous crops; free from mildew; most profitable market variety.

INDUSTRY. English origin; the best foreign Gooseberry yet introduced; very large; dark red; excellent quality; beautiful and an enormous bearer.

SMITH'S SEEDLING. A new variety grown from seed of the Houghton; more vigorous and upright in growth of plant than its parent; the fruit is larger and somewhat oval in form; light green; flesh moderately firm, sweet and good.

Nut Trees

Most farmers have a spot or corner on their land that is better adapted for nut-bearing trees than these trees more than pays for the use of the land, while the trees are growing into valuable timber. There is a constant and growing demand for nuts, and immense quantities of them are imported yearly to meet the demand.

Almonds

PRINCESS and SULTANA. Both are prolific, soft shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the Almonds of commerce.

Chestnuts

AMERICAN SWEET. The common variety that flourishes in our mountains.

LARGE SPANISH. Yields very large nuts, not so sweet as the American, but by their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.

JAPAN GIANT. The tree is similar in habit of growth to the Italian Chestnut. It is a handsome, sturdy, healthy tree—one of the most useful that can be grown. It grows in northern Japan, and has proved sufficiently hardy almost anywhere in the United States. Many people are deterred from planting nut-bearing trees by the thought that fifteen or sixteen years must elapse before bringing the tree into bearing condition, while in fact the Japan Mammoth Chestnut tree bears fruit at three or four years of age. The size of the nut is remarkable, some of them weighing 1½ ounces. No nut tree in cultivation promises to be more remunerative.

Walnuts

CALIFORNIA PAPER SHELL. A variety of the English Walnut, or Madeira nut, bearing an oblong-shaped nut, with a very tender shell, well filled with a rich kernel.

JAPAN. Produces in abundance nuts larger than the common hickory, which are borne in clusters of from fifteen to twenty. The meat is sweet, of the very best quality. Leaves enormous size, of a beautiful shade of green, making a very handsome tree.

BLACK WALNUT. Our native species. The Black Walnut is planted for its timber possibilities, the wood being very valuable. There have been many waste pieces of ground thus put into growing timber that will be found very profitable, and the fruit also affords a source of income before the timber is available.

Pecans

Pecan culture is rapidly increasing throughout the South, there being few trees that yield as regular and large an income after they attain the bearing age. Any good pine land, or land where hickory grows, is suitable for the Pecan, but it does best and produces larger crops when planted in the rich alluvial soils. It is a well-known fact that both the quality and the quantity of both nuts and fruits are increased by cultivation, and the Pecan is no exception. Here we have a tree which is of beautiful shape, symmetrical, rapid in growth, with luxuriant green foliage, which it retains late in the fall, rendering it a very conspicuous and attractive shade tree, producing in great abundance smooth, oblong, thin-shelled nuts with sweet and delicious kernels.

Owing to the difficulty in grafting or budding the Pecan, and the necessarily high price of the budded or grafted trees, and the fact that the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent, thus showing a small variation from the seed planted, we offer seedling trees raised from the largest selected paper-shell nuts obtainable. Our customers can therefore rely on these trees producing a large proportion of superior nuts.

GRAFTED and BUDDED PECANS. We also grow grafted and budded Pecans, the scions or buds for which were taken from trees producing very choice soft-shell nuts. The Pecan, when budded or grafted from bearing trees, comes into bearing the second or third year from planting, trees having been known to produce nuts in the nursery the first year. You have a certainty of getting nothing but choice nuts, which makes the trees well worth the difference in price.

Illinois, May 3, 1916.—I take pleasure in stating that I have lived in the fruit belt of Southern Illinois for the past 15 years. Being interested in the fruit business have paid particular attention to trees growing and fruiting that have been shipped in from various Nurseries, and I find that your trees give universal satisfaction, the same people buying from you year after year. Your stock is always better than expected, and is packed and shipped in first class condition. They live well, and bear fine fruit in this section. I therefore take pleasure in recommending your trees to those interested.



Paper Shell Pecans.

Ornamental Department

Shade Trees



A View of Our Office Building.

ASH, American White. A fine, rapid, native-growing tree.

European, Mountain. A fine, hardy tree; heads dense and regular, covered from July till winter with great clusters of bright red berries.

BEECH, Purple-leaved (*Fagus purpurea*). Discovered in a German forest. An elegant tree, growing 20 to 30 feet high. Foliage a deep purple, changing to crimson; like all varieties of the Beech, this is difficult to transplant, hence small trees 3 feet high are preferable.

Fern-leaved (*Fagus heterophylla*). An elegant tree symmetrical with beautifully cut foliage.

European (*Fagus sylvatica*). A beautiful tree, growing to the height of 60 or 80 feet.

BIRCH, White (*Betula alba*). A fine tree of moderate size, with silvery bark and slender branches.

Cut-leaved Weeping. One of the most elegant of all weeping, or pendulous trees. Its tall, slender, yet vigorous growth, graceful, drooping habit, silvery white bark and delicately cut foliage present a combination of attractive characteristics rarely met with in a single tree.

ELM, American. A noble native tree of large size, wide-spreading head and graceful, drooping branches. One of grandest park and street trees.

MAPLE, Norway. A native of Europe; a large, handsome tree, with broad, deep green, shining foliage. The handsomest and one of the most desirable trees for street, park or lawn.

Maple, Sugar or Rock. A very popular American tree, and for its stately form and fine foliage justly ranged among the very best, both for the lawn and the avenue.

Scarlet. A rapid-growing tree with red flowers very early in the spring.

Silver. A hardy, rapid-growing native tree of large size. Valuable for producing a quick shade. Excellent for street planting.

Tartarian. A choice variety; medium size, rounded form, thriving in damp soils if desired. Moderate grower, but makes a handsome specimen. Foliage turns yellow in fall.

Ash-leaved (*Box Elder*). A fine, rapid-growing variety, with handsome light green foliage and spreading head; very hardy; desirable for street planting, and succeeds in many sections where other varieties will not thrive.

Sycamore. A free, upright, rapid grower; large, deep green foliage.

Japan. Foremost among ornamental stock are the Japanese Maples which, for beauty of coloring, are unsurpassed. They are yearly gaining in favor, and for effective grouping in landscape gardening are invaluable and unrivalled. Strong plants in fine assortment, including varieties with finely cut, bright and dark red, yellow and green and variegated leaves.

MULBERRY, Teas' Weeping Russian. A weeping variety of the now well-known Russian Mulberry; perfectly hardy in summer and winter; withstands extreme heat and cold, and grows naturally in a very graceful form.

POPLAR, Carolina. One of the most rapid-growing and desirable shade trees for street planting. It is especially desirable for planting in large cities, as it will stand more hardships than any other tree we know of. The leaves are large, deep green, glossy, handsome.

Lombardy. Well known for its erect, rapid growth and commanding form; very desirable in large grounds and along roads to break the average height and forms of other trees.

SYCAMORE, European (*Platanus orientalis*). Oriental Plane. A lofty, wide-spreading tree;

heart-shaped leaves; valuable for its handsome foliage and free growth; not so subject to disease as our native species. Entirely free from worms or insects. One of the oldest cultivated trees known. One of the best and most popular for street and avenue planting.

WILLOW, Wisconsin Weeping. A large tree, with long, drooping branches, similar to the Baby-lonica, but much hardier.

Weeping Babylonica. A well-known and most graceful tree of large size. Its fresh, bright green tint and long, wavy branches make it very attractive.

Kilmarnock Weeping. An exceedingly graceful tree, with large, glossy leaves; very hardy.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs

ALMOND, Double-flowering. A most desirable early-flowering shrub, with white and pink flowers.

AZALEA mollis. A beautiful species recently brought from Japan; it has fine, large trusses of flowers in shades of pink and yellow; requires some protection.

ALTHEA, or Rose of Sharon. Unsurpassed by anything in the hardy shrub line for freedom of bloom or range of color. From midsummer until frost, when few other shrubs are in bloom, the Althea is most handsome, with its large camellia-like flowers of the most varied and beautiful shades.

Double White. White, with crimson center.

Double Variegated. Pink and white.

Double Purple.

Double Blue. Deep blue.

Double Red. An excellent striped variety, nicely marked white and deep rose.

BARBERRY, Purple-leaved (*Berberis purpurea*). A very handsome shrub, growing from 3 to 5 feet high, with violet-purple leaves and fruit. Makes a fine ornamental hedge.

European (*Berberis vulgaris*). A fine shrub, with yellow flowers in drooping racemes, produced in May or June, followed by orange-scarlet fruit.

CALYCANTHUS, or Sweet-scented Shrub. The wood is fragrant, foliage rich; flowers of rare chocolate-color, having a peculiarly agreeable odor. Flowers in June and at intervals afterward.

DEUTZIA. This valuable species of plant comes to us from Japan. Their hardiness, luxuriant foliage and profusion of attractive flowers render them deservedly among the most popular of the flowering shrubs. The flowers are produced in June, in racemes 4 to 6 inches long.

Crenata (Double-flowering). Flowers double; white, tinged with rose. One of the most desirable flowering shrubs in cultivation.

Pride of Washington. A new variety raised from *Deutzia crenata* and exceeding all others in size of flowers, length of panicle, profuseness of bloom and vigorous habit; a charming acquisition to the list of *Deutzias*.

FRINGE, Purple. A beautiful, distinct, large shrub, much admired for its long feathery flower stalks, which give the tree the appearance of being covered with a cloud of smoke.

Fringe, White. A very showy shrub, with beautiful large, glossy foliage, and delicate fringe-like white flowers.

HONEYSUCKLE, Red Tartarian. A beautiful shrub. Vigorous and producing large, bright red flowers, striped with white, in June.

White Tartarian. A large shrub having white flowers in May and June.

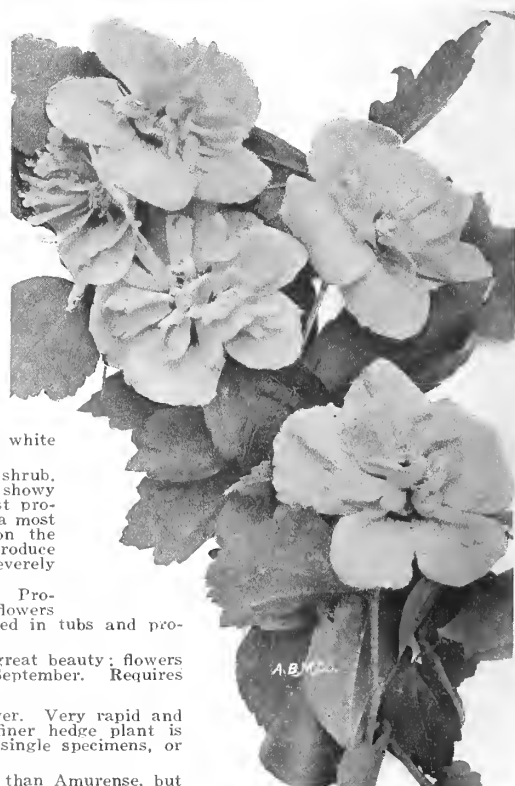
HYDRANGEA paniculata grandiflora. Fine shrub, blooming from July to November; large, showy panicles of white flowers in the greatest profusion; it is quite hardy, and altogether a most admirable shrub for planting singly on the lawn or in the margin of masses; to produce the largest flowers it should be pruned severely in the spring and the ground enriched.

Otaksa. Foliage a beautiful deep green. Produces immense clusters of rose-colored flowers in profusion in July. Should be planted in tubs and protected in winter.

Thomas Hogg. A half-hardy variety of great beauty; flowers pure white, produced from July to September. Requires some winter protection.

LIGUSTRUM Amurense. From Amoor River. Very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens, or for windbreaks.

Ovalifolium. Growth erect; leaves larger than *Amurense*, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is known North and West as California Privet.



Althea.

HARDY FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued

LILAC, Charles X. A strong, rapid grower, with large, shining leaves and reddish purple flowers.

Chionanthus-leaved (*Syringa Josikea*). Has dark shining leaves; like the White Fringe tree, and purple flowers; fine and distinct.

Common Purple. (*Syringa vulgaris*). The old-fashioned Lilac so universally seen in gardens in the country. The parent of many of the finest hybrids.

Double (*Syringa Lemoinei* fl. pl.). A new and choice variety of the Lilac, producing long racemes of double purple flowers, lasting longer than the single sorts. A valuable acquisition.

Persian (*Syringa Persica*). Medium-sized shrub, with small leaves and bright purple flowers.

SPIRÆA. An indispensable class of medium-sized shrubs, of easy culture in all soils. They embrace a wide range of foliage, habit of growth, color of flowers and season of blooming.

Spiræa Billardii. Rose-color; blooms nearly all summer.

Van Houttei. One of the most charming and beautiful of the Spiræas, having pure white flowers in clusters of panicles about an inch in diameter. Astonishingly profuse in bloom, and plants remarkably vigorous and hardy.

SNOWBALL, Common. A well-known favorite shrub of large size, with globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May.

Japanese (*Viburnum plicatum*). From North China. Has very rich, deep green foliage, of handsome form and beautiful globular heads of pure white flowers, quite distinct from those of the common sort. A very desirable shrub.

WEIGELA amabilis, or *splendens*. Of robust habit; large foliage and pink flowers; blooms freely in autumn. A great acquisition.

Rosea. An elegant shrub, with fine, rose-colored flowers. Introduced from China, and considered one of the finest plants ever discovered. Quite hardy; blooms in May.

Variegated-leaved. Leaves bordered with yellowish white, finely marked; flowers bright pink.

Evergreen Flowering Shrubs

AZALEA Indica. We import all the leading varieties. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon and variegations.

CAMELLIA Japonica. Our importation of this fine shrub is increasing each year. We can supply all the colors, white, red, pink and variegated. Our plants are stocky and well grown.

GARDENIA florida (Cape Jasmine). Flowers large, white and fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunei. Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans. Dwarf; trailing; foliage smaller than above; flowers white, very fragrant.

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most desirable

evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories in the North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

OLEA fragrans (Tea, or Sweet Olive). One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of Southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters, and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for Northern florists, it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. Easy of culture, and very desirable as a window plant.



Lilac, Charles X.

Rhododendrons

This, wherever known, is universally acknowledged to be the most showy, magnificent, hardy evergreen shrub that grows. It will thrive in any good soil without any special preparation, and in the full blaze of the sun; but it is more luxuriant in good, well-prepared soil of leaf-mold and muck and peat mixed, and in partial shade. The broad, thick evergreen foliage, with its glossy richness, would alone entitle it to a place foremost in the rank of evergreen shrubs; but when in June this mass of luxuriant foliage is almost hidden by the magnificent array of beautiful flowers in clusters, it is simply grand. A protection of leaves and brush during the first winter will be beneficial. The plants we offer are strong and bushy, well set with flower-buds, and will flower nicely the first year. Red, pink, white and variegated.

Illinois, May 14th, 1916.—I may state in behalf of the Southern Nursery Company, that I have bought trees from them a number of years and have been more than satisfied, finding all trees to be hardy, prolific, and true to name.



A Clump of Rhododendrons.

Vines and Creepers

Nothing lends such pleasing effect to wall or veranda as the judicious use of vines. The hardy vine is best adapted for covering an unsightly wall or for furnishing shade and ornament to verandas. With the advent of spring the tendrils are given new life and as the season advances they soon become a glorious veil of verdure. Hard vines practically take care of themselves after they are once established and are much more desirable and less trouble than annual or tender varieties.

Ampelopsis Veitchii - Boston Ivy

A beautiful hardy climbing plant. This is one of the finest climbers we have for covering walls, as it clings firmly to the smoothest surface, covering it smoothly with overlapping foliage, giving it the appearance of being shingled with green leaves. The color is a fresh deep green in summer, changing to the brightest shade of crimson and yellow in autumn. It is quite hardy and becomes more popular every year.

Clematis

A beautiful class of climbers, many of the varieties with flowers 5 to 7 inches in diameter. Excellent for pillars or trellises; or when used for bedding, running over rock work or an old tree or stump, they make an excellent show. They delight in a rich soil, a sunny situation; perfectly hardy.

DUCHESS OF EDINBURGH. A free-flowering, double white variety, with medium-sized flowers.

GIPSY QUEEN. One of the finest of the dark purple varieties. Strong grower and free bloomer.

HENRYI. Fine, large, creamy white flowers. A strong grower and very hardy, one of the best of the white varieties; a perpetual bloomer.

JACKMANI. The flowers, when fully expanded, are from 4 to 6 inches in diameter; intense violet-purple, with a rich velvety appearance, distinctly veined. It flowers continually from July until cut off by frost.

JACKMANI ALBA. Fine, large, pure white flowers.

MME. EDOUARD ANDRE. This is the nearest approach to a bright red Clematis and has been called the Crimson Jackman. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and very free in bloom. Color a distinct crimson-red; a very pleasing shade and entirely distinct from all other varieties.

PANICULATA, or **SWEET-SCENTED JAPAN CLEMATIS**. A Japanese plant possessing unusually attractive merit. A vine of very rapid growth, quickly covering trellises and arbors with handsome, clean, glossy green foliage. The flowers are of medium size, pure white, borne in immense sheets and of a most delicious and penetrating fragrance. The flowers appear in September, at a season when very few other vines are in bloom.

Honeysuckle - Lonicera

CHINESE TWINING (*Lonicera Japonica*). A well-known vine, holding its foliage nearly all winter. Blooms in July and September and is very sweet.

COMMON WOODBINE (*Lonicera periclymenum*). A strong, rapid grower, with very showy flowers, red outside, buff within. June and July.

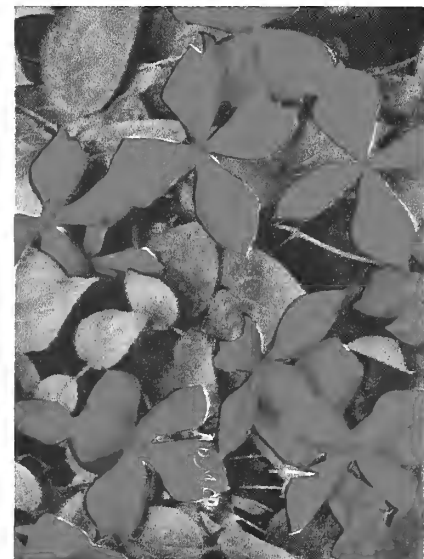
HALL'S JAPAN (*Lonicera Halliana*). A strong, vigorous evergreen variety, with pure white flowers, changing to yellow. Very fragrant; covered with flowers from June to November.

JAPAN GOLD-LEAVED (*Lonicera aurea reticulata*). A handsome variety, having foliage beautifully netted or variegated with yellow.

Wistaria

CHINESE PURPLE (*Wistaria Sinensis*). A most beautiful climber of rapid growth, and producing long, pendulous clusters of pale blue flowers. When well established it makes an enormous growth; it is very hardy, and one of the most superb vines ever introduced. The very best vine to grow when it is desired to have it shade the upper part of the house, as its heaviest growth is at the top.

CHINESE WHITE (*Wistaria Sinensis alba*). Introduced from China, and regarded as one of the greatest acquisitions; a rather slow grower.



Clematis Jackmani.

No landscape should be considered complete without some evergreens, if only a few lawn specimens, as there is a certain warmth, stateliness and dignity that one unconsciously associates with them.

Evergreens



Norway Spruce.

Colorado, May 2, 1916.—I enclose check \$142.35 paying my account in full. The stock received from you was clean, well graded, well packed, satisfactory in every particular. Sort o' fun to do business with that kind of folks, but Lord they are so sca'se.

ARBORVITÆ, American. One of the finest evergreens for hedges. It grows rapidly and soon forms a most beautiful hedge; very dense. Of course it is never adapted to turn stock, but it forms a most desirable and ornamental screen to divide the lawn from other parts of the ground or any other purpose.

Golden. A beautiful variety of Chinese Arborvitæ; compact and globular; color a lively yellowish green; not quite hardy at the North; should be planted in a shady situation, where it will give a brilliant touch of color like sunshine.

Pyramidalis. An exceedingly beautiful, bright variety, resembling the Irish Juniper in form; foliage a deep green, color well retained in winter; perfectly hardy. Should have a place in every collection.

Compacta. Foliage light green; habit dwarf and compact. Fine for small places.

Rosedale Hybrid. By far the finest of all evergreen of this class. A true hybrid between the Golden Arborvitæ (*Biota aurea*) and (*Retinospora squarrosa*) bearing a striking resemblance to both, as it possesses the fine, feathery foliage of *Retinospora* and the dense, compact, sugar-loaf shape of *Biota aurea*. It is a vigorous grower and perfectly hardy; somewhat dwarfish.

Arborvitæ globosa. Forms a dense, low, globe shape. A beautiful evergreen. Particularly fine for formal plantings.

Hovey's Golden. A small tree, globular in form; foliage light green with a golden tinge and very compact; hardy.

Siberian. A superb variety, similar to American, with heavier and fuller foliage and more compact in habit. It holds its color during the winter and bears trimming well. Is valuable for low hedging and single specimens.

BOX Tree. A fine, small evergreen, with pale green leaves. Can be trained in any desirable form by shearing.

Dwarf. Used principally for borders and edging, for which purpose it is the best plant in cultivation.

CYPRESS, Lawson's. A rare evergreen from California. One of the most graceful; elegant drooping branches; half-hardy here.

FIR, Balsam (American Silver). A very regular, symmetrical tree, assuming the conical form even when young; leaves dark green above, silvery beneath.

Concolor (White Silver). An elegant, picturesque Colorado species; long, leathery leaves, with glaucous tinge when young, becoming pale green with age. Branches arranged in horizontal whorls. One of the brightest and best evergreens for the lawn.

JUNIPER, Irish (Juniperus Hibernica). Very erect and tapering in its growth, forming a column of deep green foliage. A pretty little tree or shrub, and for its beauty and hardiness is a general favorite.

Swedish. Not quite so erect in growth as the Irish; foliage light yellowish green. It attains a height of 10 or 15 feet; perfectly hardy.

PINE, Austrian, or Black (Pinus Austriaca). A remarkably robust, hardy, spreading tree, leaves long, stiff and dark green; growth rapid; valuable for this country.

Scotch (Pinus sylvestris). A fine, robust, rapidly growing tree, with stout, erect shoots and silver green foliage.

White (Pinus Strobus). The most ornamental of all native Pines; foliage light, delicate or silvery green.

SPRUCE, Douglas. From Colorado. Large, conical form, branches spreading, horizontal; leaves light green above, glaucous below.

Colorado Blue (Picea pungens glauca). This species has been tested at various points on the prairies of the West and Northwest with perfect success, enduring a temperature of 30 degrees below zero, in exposed situations, entirely uninjured. This is not only one of the hardest, but the most beautiful in color and outline; foliage of a rich blue or sage color; it is a valuable acquisition.

Hemlock (Tsuga Canadensis). An elegant pyramidal tree, with drooping branches and delicate dark foliage, like that of the yew. Distinct from all other trees. It is a beautiful lawn tree, and makes a highly ornamental hedge.

Norway. A lofty, elegant tree of perfect pyramidal habit, remarkably elegant and rich, and as it gets age, has fine, graceful, pendulous branches; it is exceedingly picturesque and beautiful. Very popular, and deservedly so. One of the best evergreens for hedges and windbreaks.

Roses

CULTURAL HINTS. When the bushes are received, plant them at once. Prepare the Rose-bed by digging out the soil to about 18 inches deep; mix the top soil thoroughly with compost of rotten cow manure and rotten cottonseed; fill the hole with this. If the bush has several branches, cut off all but two of the strongest; cut these back to about 3 inches of their juncture with the stalk; plant as deep as they grow in the nursery; keep them well fertilized and clean of weeds, etc. Do not elevate the bed, but rather let it be lower than the surrounding surface; this will, to a certain extent, prevent their suffering from drought. Cut back every year fully one-half of the previous year's growth of wood and your flowers will be much finer and the bushes more vigorous. Do not permit them to make seed.

Our Roses are two years old, of vigorous growth and perfectly healthy, and comprise all of the best and most reliable sorts. They are outdoor grown and hardy.

ARCHDUKE CHARLES. A grand light red Rose. Extra.

ADAM. Bright flesh-salmon, Rose; large and double.

AGRIPPINA. An old favorite garden Rose; deep crimson.

ANDRE SCHWARTZ. A beautiful crimson, free-flowering variety.

ANNA OLIVIER. Lovely blush, shaded with carmine.

ANTOINE VERDIER. Rich, dark carmine-pink; very free.

ALFRED COLOMB. Extra-large, round flower; very double and full; color bright carmine-crimson. One of the very best dark-colored sorts.

AMERICAN BEAUTY. An everblooming Hybrid Perpetual. The flowers are very large, of beautiful form and very double; color a deep, rich rose. This is the Rose which is grown by the million for cut-flowers. The fragrance is delightful, resembling La France.

BRIDESMAID. The most popular pink Tea Rose. Thousands of this variety are grown every year for cut-flowers, and it is also very desirable for summer bedding out-of-doors. It is a delightful shade of bright pink, very free-flowering and easily grown.

BON SILENE. Still a prime favorite on account of its delightful fragrance and strong-growing qualities; color deep rose, shaded carmine. Valuable for summer or winter flowers.

CLOTHILDE SOUPERT. The best known and most popular Polyantha. It is as free-blooming as a Rose can be, commencing to bloom when but 3 or 4 inches high, and is never after without bloom if kept in a healthy growing condition. The full, double flowers are produced in sprays of three or more, and are of the finest imaginable form. The outer petals are pearl-white, shading to a center of rosy pink, but vary sometimes from pure white to silvery rose on the same plant.

CAPTAIN CHRISTY. Extra-large, flat flower; color pale peach, deepening at center to clear rose.

COQUETTE DE LYON. Vigorous, rapid grower and constant bloomer. Pure canary-yellow.

CATHERINE MERMET. One of the finest Roses grown. The buds are very large and globular, the petals being recurved and showing to advantage the lovely bright pink of the center, shading into light, creamy pink, reminding one of a La France in its silvery shading. A strong grower and fine bloomer.

COUNTESS EVA STARHEMBERG. Creamy white, tinted deep yellow.

DEVONIENSIS. On account of its whiteness and sweetness, often called the Magnolia Rose. Creamy white, delicately flushed in the center with pink. One of the most fragrant Roses, and a favorite of long standing.

DUCHESSE DE BRABANT. In this variety we have a combination of rich and peculiar coloring, delightful perfume, and a remarkable profusion of bloom and foliage; color light rose, with heavy shading of amber and salmon. Quite hardy.

DUCHESSE OF ALBANY. We wish to impress the fact that as a Rose for all purposes it has no peer. It is identical with La France, excepting in three points. These are, a more vigorous growth, a larger and more expanded flower, and a deep, even pink in color, not shaded, but what is termed a solid color.

DINSMORE. A true Perpetual, flowering very freely the whole season; flowers large and very double; color deep crimson. The plant is of a dwarf, bushy habit, every shoot producing a bud.

ETOILE DE LYON. This magnificent Tea Rose is a rich golden yellow, a strong, healthy and vigorous grower, immense bloomer, bearing flowers and buds early and late. The flowers are very deep, rich and full, excellent substance, very sweet. Surely one of the very best and most beautiful yellow Tea Roses for general planting ever introduced. Remarkably hardy, both as to heat and cold, frequently standing the winters here uninjured in open ground without protection, and blooming nicely all through the hottest part of the summer.



Clothilde Soupert.

St. Regis—Everbearing Raspberry



Gives Fine Raspberries for Four Months the First Year Planted

ROCHESTER, LITTON CO. HITCH, N. Y.

The Everbearing Raspberry — ST. REGIS

IT BEARS THE FIRST SEASON

One of the greatest raspberries ever introduced. Plants of the ST. REGIS put out in the Fall or early April gave ripe berries on the 20th of June. For four weeks thereafter the yield was heavy and the canes continued to produce ripe fruit without intermission until late October. The berries were large and beautiful, firm and full flavored, to the very last. The ST. REGIS is the only raspberry, as far as known, that is practically sure to produce a crop of fruit the season planted. Awarded the highest certificate of merit by the AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK.

Price: 50c per 6, \$1.00 per 12, \$8.00 per 100

SOUTHERN NURSERY CO.

1000 ACRES

WINCHESTER, TENN.

Established 1892

ROSES—Continued

GOLDEN GATE. This is a beautiful, free-blooming and healthy Tea Rose that we can recommend to everyone desiring large flowers, long stems and continuous bloom. The buds are long and pointed, opening out into a well-shaped flower of creamy white, delicately tinged with golden yellow and rose.

GLOIRE LYONNAISE. This grand Rosé is the only yellow Hybrid Perpetual we have. It can not be called deep yellow, but rather a pale shade of chamais or salmon-yellow, deepest at center, sometimes passing to a rich creamy white, finely tinted orange and fawn. The flowers have all the beauty of Tea Roses, are large, full and delightfully sweet. This we consider one of the very best Roses we have ever seen.

GEN. ROBERT E. LEE. Clear orange-yellow, deepening to salmon in matured flower. Buds are long, full and double. One of our best ever-bloomers.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. Brilliant, velvety crimson; large, showy and a fine grower; a magnificent variety. One of the most popular sorts.

GENERAL WASHINGTON. Scarlet-crimson; very large and fine; not quite as vigorous as General Jacqueminot.

HERMOSA. Light rose; large, full and double; blooms profusely in clusters. One of the best.

JOHN HOPPER. Bright rose; large and full; a profuse bloomer and a standard sort; free grower.

JULES MARGOTTIN. Bright cherry-red; large and full; a truly beautiful Rose.

JUBILEE. In this Rose we have a grand addition to the list of dark-colored Hybrid Perpetuals. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to possess most excellent qualities. Of vigorous growth, yet short-jointed and compact, it takes a place in the front rank of hardy garden Roses; color pure red, shading to crimson and maroon at the base of petal, forming a coloring equaled by that of no other Rose. The buds are long, held up by long, stout flower-stems, making it valuable for cut-flowers.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA. A beautiful Rose, with elegant, large, pointed buds and very large, full-double flowers; color delicate, creamy white, deliciously fragrant. The plant is a strong, healthy grower and constant bloomer.

LA FRANCE. A delicate, silvery rose, shaded with cerise-pink, often silvery pink, with peach shading; very large, double and of superior form. It flowers continually throughout the season. None can surpass the delicacy of its coloring.

LUCIOLE. Handsome cherry-red, with center and shading of saffron-yellow, back of petals yellowish bronze. Flowers large, of splendid form and delightfully fragrant.

LA PACTOLE. Pale sulphur-yellow, very free-flowering; nicely scented.

MARSHALL P. WILDER. One of the best dark red Hybrid Perpetuals; the flowers are large and perfect, the form of good length of stems, making them very desirable for cut-flowers; color bright cherry-red, changing to crimson.

MAGNA CHARTA. A general favorite, prized on account of its strong, upright growth and bright, healthy foliage, as well as for its magnificent bloom. The color is beautiful bright pink, suffused with carmine.

MRS. JOHN E. LAING. A grand, free-blooming Hybrid Perpetual, with fine flowers of soft, delicate pink, with satin cast.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE. A Rose that will bloom continually and furnish large, well-shaped, sweet-scented flowers. It succeeds anywhere and in any soil; an exceedingly strong, vigorous grower. Its color is creamy white, with the outer petals outlined bright rose; occasionally the entire flower is suffused with pink.

MADAME JOS. SCHWARTZ. One of the most hardy Tea Roses and particularly adapted for open-ground planting. It produces its bloom in great profusion; color white, beautifully flushed with pink.

MADAME WELCHE. Color beautiful amber-yellow; deepening to coppery yellow at the center, delicately tinted and shaded with dark orange-red; flowers of extra-large, globular form, very double and full.

MADAME FRANCISCA KRUGER. This Rose has taken a foremost position as one for general culture, and its striking color and free growth gives it popularity wherever grown. It is a beautiful coppery yellow with large flowers. Unlike any other Rose in our list.

MADAME HOSTE. Lovely white Tea Rose. The size of the bud certainly startles the beholder, being long and pointed, and of a lovely creamy white. Niphetos held first place for long, large buds until Madame Hoste was introduced, when she gracefully yielded the queenly honors to her fair rival. A strong, sturdy grower, with handsome foliage. Both buds and flowers are of extraordinary size and beautifully formed, with large outer petals.

METEOR. We have no red Rose that is better for general purposes, or that gives as many perfect-shaped flowers on nice, long stems. The color is rich, velvety crimson, exceedingly bright and attractive. The plant is of vigorous growth, and very free-flowering; a constant bloomer. Fine for summer bedding or pot culture.

MARIE GUILLOT. One of the standard varieties of Tea Roses which as yet has not been equaled by any Rose of its color; splendid for any use. Especially desirable for summer Rose-beds; color pure white, sometimes tinted pale yellow.

MAMAN COCHET. An excellent pink Rose, with rich, healthy foliage and large flowers on long, straight stems; color deep rosy pink, the inner side of petals silvery rose. One of the very best of all the Tea Roses, and a great favorite. Equally valuable for pot culture or outdoor planting.

MADAME LAMBARD. A first-class Rose for garden planting or pot culture; habit of growth is vigorous; very free bloomer. A beautiful shade of rosy bronze, changing to salmon and fawn, shaded with carmine. Very sweet-scented.

MABEL MORRISON. A sport from Baroness Rothschild. Flesh white, changing to pure white; in the autumn tinged with rose; double, cup-shaped flowers, freely produced.

MAID OF HONOR (Carmine Mermet). Flowers borne on long stems, in form somewhat larger and exceeding in size and number of its petals. Color carmine-pink (when we say carmine we mean all that the word implies), shaded brilliantly on the outside petals, color increasing in intensity toward the end of the petal, and approaching the center of the bud each petal increases in intensity of color. From our knowledge and experience in growing Roses, we do not hesitate to say that this is one of the greatest acquisitions to the Tea family.

PRINCESS BONNIE. One of the finest dark-colored Tea Roses. Very nearly hardy in most parts of the country. In color, solid crimson. A splendid Rose in every way; always in bloom and most vigorous in growth. Is already a prime favorite, and will be planted even more extensively.

PAUL NEYRON. The largest in cultivation and one of the most prolific bloomers; color deep, clear rose, very fresh and attractive. The plant is an exceptionally good grower, making straight shoots 4 to 5 feet high, in one season, each shoot tipped with an immense flower, often 5 inches in diameter. We always recommend Paul Neyron when a good, hardy pink or rose-colored Rose is desired.

NIPHETOS. An elegant Tea Rose, very large and double, deliciously sweet; color pure white, highly valued for its lovely buds, which are very large and pointed.

PERLE D'ANTIER. An excellent crimson Tea, and one of the best for all purposes. It has a perfect-shaped bud on good length of stem, making it desirable for cut-flowers, and when planted outside the flowers open up nicely and are of an attractive carmine-crimson; should be included in every collection of Roses. Very profuse and continuous in bloom.

PERLE DES JARDINS. Probably better known than any other yellow Rose grown. Beautiful clear yellow, distinct from all other Tea Roses. The flowers are large and of perfect form, fine in every stage from the smallest bud to the open flower.

PERLE BLANCHES. A splendid white Rose, of good form, very double and fragrant.

PRINCE CAMILLE DE ROHAN. One of the darkest-colored Roses; very dark, velvety crimson, changing to intense maroon. There is no Rose in all this collection that attracts more favorable comment than this one. A very prolific bloomer, and the blooms are of excellent form and size.

PIERRE GUILLOT. Bright, dazzling crimson, passing to brilliant carmine; flowers large, very double and full, and highly scented; a healthy and vigorous grower, and a constant bloomer from June till frost. The outer petals are broad, round and deeply recurved, showing the short, closely set inner petals.

QUEEN'S SCARLET. In this variety we have a truly, everblooming crimson-scarlet Rose, a combination of qualities that make a valuable Rose for garden culture; a bed once established is a mass of bright scarlet bloom the entire season.

SOUVENIR DE WOOTTON. A choice rose; velvety red; exquisite fragrance; continuous bloomer.

SOUVENIR VICTOR HUGO. Bright China-rose with copper-yellow center; other petals suffused with carmine.

SNOWFLAKE. This variety is never out of bloom, and for a pure white bedding Rose its equal is hard to find. On account of its freedom of bloom and form of growth called White Hermosa.

SAFRANO. An old favorite. Bright apricot-yellow, changing to orange and fawn, frequently tinted with rose. Desirable for outdoor planting, is very fragrant and nicely shaped.

SUSANNE BLANCHETT. A very satisfactory Rose for general cultivation. It grows rapidly and blooms very freely; color pale flesh, changing to rosy white, shaded rosy amber.

SUNSET. Full, finely formed flowers, rich golden amber; tinted and shaded ruddy copper; plant strong in growth and a prolific bloomer. Fine for both garden and pot culture.

SOUVENIR DE LA MALMAISON. Bourbon. One of the choicest Roses we offer, and one that will give entire satisfaction for either garden or pot culture. The color is a creamy flesh, bright and clear. Flowers large and double; fragrant.

SAPPHO. One of the daintiest, most beautiful Roses of its class; apricot-yellow, shaded fawn and buff. The flowers appear in great profusion, and are very valuable for cut-flowers, as they last well.



American Beauty Rose.

THE BRIDE. Who does not know the beautiful Catherine Mermet. And this is a pure white one, without doubt the finest of all white Roses.

THE RAINBOW. This new Rose from California was awarded a silver cup by the State Floral Society. Color a lovely shade of deep coral-pink, striped and mottled in most unique manner, with intense crimson, elegantly colored with rich, golden amber at center of base of petals; makes beautiful buds; flowers extra large, sweet, and of great depth and substance.

THE QUEEN. A beautiful pure white free-blooming variety.

TRIUMPH DE PERNET PERE. Bright red, shaded, with slightly recurved petals; elegant buds, full and double; continuous bloomer; brilliant and handsome; excellent for bedding.

ULRICH BRUNNER. Splendid, upright grower, with bright, healthy foliage. The flowers are of good size and of fine form, with shell-shaped petals. One of the most abundant bloomers; color cherry-red.

VICK'S CAPRICE. By far the best striped hardy Rose. The flowers are large, and bud and flower are perfect in form; color soft satiny pink, distinctly striped carmine; excellent for cutting.

WALTHAM QUEEN. A valuable acquisition. Hardy in the North. Strong grower and continuous bloomer. The flowers are large, full and sweet. Color rich scarlet-crimson; very beautiful.

WASHINGTON (Lady Washington). Pure white; enormous clusters, and freely produced till frost. Some Eastern florists prize this Rose very highly, claiming that Washington himself named the original, which is now standing on the grave of Martha Washington.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET. A sport from that grand sort, Maman Cochet, with which it is identical in every respect but color. It is a beautiful snow-white, sometimes tinged with the faintest suggestion of blush. An extraordinary Rose.

Moss Roses

COMTESSE DE MURINAIS. Pure white; large; very desirable; the finest white Moss Rose.

CRESTED. Deep pink buds, surrounded with mossy fringe. Beautiful; free from mildew.

GLORY OF MOSSES. A moderate grower. Flowers very large; color pale rose.

LUXEMBOURG. Deep crimson; fine grower.

MADAME ALBANI. Blush, pink center.

PRINCESS ADELAIDE. A vigorous grower; pale rose; medium size and good form; good in bud and flower. One of the best.

Everblooming Climbing Roses

As free blooming as the ordinary Tea Roses, and of a strong, vigorous, climbing habit. In the South, where they stand the winters, nothing can compare with them for beauty of foliage and flowers. They may be kept out-of-doors in the North by laying them down and covering well with leaves or litter. We have a long list of Climbing Roses.

SOUTHERN NURSERY COMPANY



CLIMAX PLUM

RED BIRD PEACH

MONTMORENCY CHERRY

WINCHESTER - TENNESSEE